

FBIS

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COMMUNIQUE ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY SOFIA MEETING ISSUED

AU111420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Feb 80 p 2 AU

["Communique on the Consultative Meeting of the Representatives of the Socialist Countries' Interparliamentary Groups", held in Sofia 6-7 February]

[Text] A consultative meeting of the representatives of the interparliamentary groups of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the PDRY, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the CSSR took place in Sofia on 6 and 7 February. A delegation of the Supreme National Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos attended the meeting as observers. The participants in the consultative meeting exchanged opinions on the results of the 66th Interparliamentary Conference (Caracas, September 1979), and the Interparliamentary Symposium on Environmental Protection (Geneva, October 1979).

They discussed questions related to the preparations for the regular meetings of the Interparliamentary Union organs (Oslo, April 1980), and the Fourth Interparliamentary Symposium on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Brussels, May 1980). While discussing the agenda issues the participants expressed their deep concern about the recent complication of the international situation as a result of the interference of the imperialist and reactionary circles in the internal affairs of other states, and their policy of acting from a position of power and threatening to use force in international relations, and stressed that their course of constantly intensifying the arms race represents a serious danger to detente, peace and international cooperation.

The meeting pointed out the necessity of decisive actions on the part of the peoples, the parliaments and parliamentarians, and all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world aimed at strengthening the process of detente, and the positions of peace and security, and developing cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The participants in the meeting paid serious attention to the questions of security on the European Continent. They pointed out the danger in the NATO decision, adopted under U.S. pressure, on producing and deploying new kinds of American nuclear-missiles weapons in a number of West European countries, something which made it impossible to conduct talks on the issue of the medium-range nuclear weapons. The participants noted the special topicality of implementing the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as well as thoroughly preparing and constructively conducting the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the all-European conference participants.

The meeting stressed the significance of continuing the struggle for reaching a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East situation, including the implementation of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine in accordance with the existing UN decision. The delegations of the interparliamentary groups of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the PDRY, Cuba, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the CSSR expressed their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, highly evaluating the efforts of its leadership and people aimed at defending their national independence and territorial integrity and the achievements of the April revolution. They declared that it is necessary to hinder all aggressions or threats of aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonist forces against Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Iran and to stop all interference with these countries' internal affairs.

Information on the international relations of the socialist countries' parliaments and interparliamentary groups, represented at the meeting, was exchanged. The work of the consultative meeting took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

SPEECHES BY GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE DELEGATES REPORTED

Polish Delegate

LD061450 Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb, PAP--The disarmament committee has begun its annual spring session in Geneva to discuss the preventive measures against a nuclear conflict and a ban on the most dangerous mass annihilation weapons.

Speaking last night at the disarmament committee session, Poland's delegate Bogumil Sujka strongly emphasized the durability and irretrievability of the general line of peace, detente and disarmament presented by Poland and other Warsaw Treaty countries as well as the import and topicality of the disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries. He stressed that the disarmament committee need to avoid polemics laying outside the strictly determined competence of the committee understood as a body for multilateral disarmament negotiations.

The speaker came out in favour of concluding the three-partite negotiations between the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Britain concerning a general ban on nuclear arms tests. he called for the opening of consultations and negotiations between all the nuclear states on the arrest of the nuclear arms race and transition to nuclear disarmament. He recalled that the socialist and non-aligned countries came out in favour of an appropriate international convention guaranteeing the security of non-nuclear nations.

He emphasized the significance of the ban on chemical weaponry and said in this context about the necessity of continuing the Soviet-American talks, being a decisive element in the preparation of a future ban in this sphere.

Poland's representative declared that a ban on new kinds and systems of mass annihilation weapons is of fundamental significance to arresting the technological arms race. In its reply to the U.N. secretary general's questionnaire, the Polish Government in May of last year presented its view on the overall issue of disarmament and expressed its invincible will to continue Poland's contribution to the cause of disarmament. The stands taken by Poland at that time remain important and topical now.

SFRY Delegate

LD072122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Geneva, February 7 (TANJUG)--The U.N. disarmament committee should take up concrete negotiations on nuclear disarmament, the ban on nuclear tests and chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, stressed the Yugoslav representative to the committee, Marko Vrhunec, in addressing today this world organization body.

In emphasizing the need for a decisive turn in the domain of disarmament, i.e. the need to stop the arms race and embark upon real disarmament, Vrhunec underlined that "no other international issue has enlisted such a broad consensus as has the demand for disarmament".

Vrhunec said that constant worsening in international relations gives rise for deep concern. "Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, is especially concerned about pressures on and threats to the independence of nonaligned countries in various parts of the world, the policies and practices contrary to the U.N. Charter and the generally accepted norms of the international law", Vrhunec stressed.

International relaxation of tension cannot be based on the policy of balance between rival military blocs, nor can it be achieved without the active and equitable participation of all international community members, especially the nonaligned countries, in the taking of key decisions on world peace and security, said Vrhunec.

By re-directing resources for disarmament to economic development "the world would open up a new era conducive to the prosperity and well-being of all the peoples of the world".

Mankind might find itself at a very dangerous turning point unless the international community acts swiftly and effectively to stop the negative processes in the world, the Yugoslav representative stated.

The Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation set for later this year, can be an opportunity for preliminary exchange of views on the possibility of convening a European disarmament conference with the participation of all European countries, Vrhunec said.

He pointed out that the prime responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for redirecting the arms race rests with the nuclear powers, and expressed the belief that the postponement of the ratification of SALT II is only temporary.

Romanian Delegate

AU071947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 7/2/1980--Taking the floor during the Geneva disarmament committee, Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Constantin Ene showed that the immediate halting of the arms race, the passage to concrete and efficient measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, was the primordial task of our epoch.

The Romanian representative presented the chapter on disarmament in the report Nicolae Ceausescu had delivered to the Twelfth RCP Congress circulated as official document within the disarmament committee and bring on the working table of the delegates.

The complex international conditions in which the disarmament committee has resumed its proceedings--the speaker showed--cast fresh light on the obligations incumbent on this body, whose principal role is to contribute eliminating the material support of the policy of strength--arms and armaments.

Now that we witness higher tensions on an international plane, the danger of a wide-scale military confrontation, the return to the policy and practices of the "cold war" generated by the tendencies to redivide the spheres of influence and to intensify the contradictions among certain states and groups of states, the only alternative is the renunciation of the policy of strength and dictate, of the interference in the internal affairs of other states. The disarmament committee should integrate its activity with the overall efforts aiming at eliminating force from internal life, at grounding interstate relations on new-type bases of strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, of collaboration and understanding.

The committee does not belong only to some states--he said. All states are interested in its activity and results, hence, each member-state has the obligation to create the necessary conditions for the committee to be constructively and efficiently used. The main political and practical objective of this session should be the committee's embarkment on the road of real negotiations. This must be expressed by the political will of all participants to negotiate, within the committee, concrete disarmament measures, without waiting for outside solutions, so that the committee could fulfill the tasks incumbent on it in its capacity of forum for negotiations and not for general and sterile discussions.

An essential condition for scoring positive results is the strict observance of the committee's more democratic framework and working procedures so that all member-states should be secured the possibility to participate in the proceedings on an equal footing, as sovereign and independent states, apart from the groups based on military alliances.

Then, the Romanian representative referred to the subjects to which, according to Romania's outlook, the committee would have to pay special attention during the negotiations, showing that nuclear disarmament is undoubtedly the top priority domain. Greeting the first participation of the delegation of the People's Republic of China in the proceedings of the committee the speaker underlined that the presence of all nuclear-weapon states in this body offered practical possibilities for opening negotiations which should lead to nuclear disarmament negotiations which should lead to nuclear disarmament. All nuclear disarmament topics advanced to the committee by the UN General Assembly should make object of negotiations the [as received]. We wish that, in this way, the negotiation body keep being concerned with the reality of the contemporary world and concentrate its efforts on the tasks of vital importance for the future of mankind.

Special attention should also be paid to the elaboration of a global disarmament programme, a task directly linked to the stringent necessity of establishing, on concrete and committing terms, a strategy and a policy of disarmament negotiations which should be able to offer an active instrument of mobilizing all states' efforts towards disarmament.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN TIRANA 11 FEBRUARY

AU111851 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The fourth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings this afternoon at 1700 hours. The deputies applauded the arrival at the presidium of Comrade Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Kadri Hasbiu, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Haki Toska, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Simon Stefani, Qirjako Mihali and Pilo Peristeri; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; and member of the People's Assembly Presidium and the government.

Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly leadership, declared the proceedings of the current session open. He proposed the following agenda for the proceedings:

1. Report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan and budget and the draft plan and budget for 1980.
2. Approval of the draft law on the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1980.
3. Approval of the draft law on the state budget for 1980.
4. Approval of the draft law on honorary titles and decorations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.
5. Approval of the decrees issued by the People's Assembly Presidium.

Following the approval of the agenda, the session dealt with the first item on the agenda: the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan and budget and the draft state plan and budget for 1980. The floor was then given to Comrade Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission, who presented the report on behalf of the Council of Ministers. Deputy Hamit Taga, chairman of the People's Assembly Commission [for Planning and Budgeting] then presented the report on behalf of this commission.

At this point the first sitting of the fourth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly was adjourned. The next sitting will open tomorrow at 0900 hours.

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B U L G A R I A

C 1

USSR'S SHITIKOV, EUROPEAN SECURITY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU111641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Committee on European Security and Cooperation led by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, and Gero Grozev, chairman of the Bulgarian CSCE Committee.

IRANIAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU111626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On 11 February Dr Khosrow Qara'i, Iranian ambassador in Bulgaria, gave a reception in the Sofia Grand Hotel on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution. The reception was attended by Petar Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vladimir Bonev, National Assembly chairman; and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

BCP CONVEYS GREETINGS TO PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS

AU081113 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 8 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has wired the Sixth Congress of the Panamanian People's Party its conviction that the decisions of the congress will contribute to raising the role of the People's Party of Panama as a vanguard of the working class as a whole, to further deepening of the anti-imperialist process in Panama, to establishing an absolute sovereignty of the Panamanian people on the entire Panamanian territory, to uniting all the democratic and patriotic forces in a broad democratic front for national liberation, to the independent development of that country on the road of peace, social and general progress.

The CC of the BCP writes: "The BCP highly appreciates the loyalty of the People's Party of Panama to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and its contribution towards consolidating the unity of the international communist movement". The telegram reads: "We are convinced that in the future too the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Party of Panama will continue to develop and deepen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the interests of the Bulgarian and Panamanian peoples, of peace and socialism in the world".

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PLAN WITH GUINEA--Sofia, February 8 (BTA)--A scientific and cultural exchange plan was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today by Bulgaria and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The document covers the 1980-1981 period. It provides for exchange of curricula, scientific documentation, radio programmes and gramophone records. Prominent Bulgarian and Guinean cultural and art workers will guest-tour Bulgaria and Guinea. The 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state will be adequately marked in Guinea. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU]

VANCE LAKE PLACID OLYMPIC SPEECH, CARTER POLICY CRITICIZED

LD120036 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] On the opening day of the 82d session of the International Olympic Committee at Lake Placid, one of the key speakers was United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. As may have been expected, his principal theme was to demand that the summer Olympic games be moved from Moscow or simply cancelled. Vance has broken all moral barriers and continued Carter's election campaign on the floor of the International Olympic Committee. This is how Vance's speech was aptly described by Maurice Herzog, the French representative on the committee. For in his attempts to present himself to the American voters as a strong President, Carter has brought about a deterioration of the international situation under the banner of anti-Sovietism and is doing his utmost to boycott the Olympic games.

In this drive against the Moscow Olympics, Carter wants to enlist also America's allies. But, while he may have succeeded in some instances on the governmental level, he has failed to score in the international Olympic movement. In desperation, the White House has even gone so far as to envisage a breakup of that movement should the International Olympic Committee reject President Carter's demands. This is how deep the Carter administration has sunk in its readiness to sacrifice the Olympic movement to Mr Carter's reelection plans. This, too, is the reason why Secretary of State Vance addressed the IOC session in Lake Placid. However, the only result he has achieved is a shocking impact on the committee members who have described his speech as unprecedented in the entire history of the International Olympic Committee.

The president of the IOC, Lord Killanin, pointed out that when the decision was made in 1974 to hold the 1980 winter and summer Olympics in Lake Placid and Moscow, respectively, the world had accepted the decision as a symbol of the endeavor to consolidate international understanding. However, the steps taken by the Carter administration, including the Vance speech, demonstrate that Washington is opposed to international understanding and that it wants to continue sharpening Soviet-American relations. A part of this dangerous course is the White House attempt to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow. This is a very high hurdle to clear and very frequently such attempts result in a most painful fall on the face.

HUSAK, STROUGAL TO VISIT SRV, LAOS, KAMPUCHEA

Departure From Prague

LD111508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A party and state delegation of the CSSR headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left Prague by air today for an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the Kampuchean People's Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The visit is in response to the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the SRV, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of the Kampuchean People's Republic, and the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and the LPDR Government. Other members of the delegation are: Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal prime minister, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. The ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the SRV, Vladimir Kubat, and Czechoslovak ambassador to Kampuchea and Laos, Frantisek Kan, will join the delegation in the countries to which they have been accredited.

At festively decorated Ruzyně Airport, the delegation was seen off by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka. Also present at the farewell ceremony were deputy heads of the individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premiers and federal ministers, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, the Czech National Council, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other personages of Czechoslovak political and public life. Also present were Nikolay Maslennikov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, and Luu Viet Dan, charge d'affaires of the SRV to Czechoslovakia and other embassy officials.

The national anthem of the CSSR was played. Then Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a report from the commander of the guard of honor of the Prague garrison, lined up on the airport tarmac with their combat banner, and accompanied by Col Gen Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense. Husak inspected it. There followed a ceremonial pass in review by a military unit. After the farewell, during which Pioneers handed bunches of red flowers to the members of the delegation, the personal aircraft set off on its journey to Hanoi.

Arrival in Hanoi

LD120950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegations led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived in Hanoi by air today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for an official, friendly visit.

The delegation was welcomed at Hanoi airport by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, [as heard--Moscow TASS in English at 0747 GMT on 12 February in its report on the delegation's arrival states: "The high Czechoslovak guests were met by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRV; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC, premier of the SRV's Government, and by other party and state leaders of Vietnam."] Also present was Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Vladimir Kubat.

Shortly after arrival the Czechoslovak delegation travelled to the official welcome at Ba Dinh Square in the center of the city.

BILAK, DELEGATION TO POLISH CONGRESS DEPARTS PRAGUE

LD111347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] A CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Warsaw by air today to attend the Eighth PZPR Congress. The delegation also includes Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee; and Jindrich Rehorek, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak ambassador to Poland.

JOINT NATIONAL FRONT MEETING HELD IN PRAGUE

Leaders Attend Opening Session

LDO61556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The tasks of the National Front after the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee are on the agenda of today's session of the joint plenary session of the Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. The meeting was opened and is being chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR. The meeting is further attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcek and Josef Lenart; Central Committee secretaries Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik, and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat. The meeting is further attended by leading representatives of the political parties and the National Front: Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Socialist Party; Frantisek Toman, vice chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Josef Mjartan, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party, and leading officials of the mass organizations united in the National Front as well as further personages of our political and public life.

After Comrade Husak opened the session Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the main report.

Comrade Haman's speech was followed by a discussion in which 24 delegates asked for the floor. All who have spoken so far have unanimously expressed their support for the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and their agreement with the peace policy of the USSR.

Haman Addresses Session

AU081845 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 80 p 3 AU

["Excerpt" from speech by J. Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the joint session of the National Front Central Committees of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics in Prague: on 6 February; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Today's session of the National Front central committees of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics falls at the beginning of a year that is significant for our entire society--the year of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of our people's national liberation fight and of our fatherland's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army. This year we will also conclude the Sixth 5-Year Plan and also will be intensively preparing the plans for our country's further socioeconomic advance in the period of the eighties, which we embarked on at the beginning of this year.

In discussing the results of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, it is therefore natural for us to direct our attention toward appraising not only the past year but also the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--the entire period of the seventies, which period was of truly extraordinary significance for our socialist advance; it also is natural that, in viewing the future, we not only are concerned with the year's task but also with more long-term prospects.

At present the matters of domestic as well as of international development are more than ever indivisibly connected. That is why we must approach the evaluation of achieved results and the tasks of our further socioeconomic development in the clear awareness of their connections with the entire international political struggle being conducted by our people together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and of other fraternal countries and with all progressive forces of the world for the cause of peace and progress.

Against the Disrupters of International Cooperation

In the next part of his speech, Comrade J. Haman devoted attention to the policy of detente which, thanks to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, it was possible to push through in the seventies. In this connection he condemned the endeavors of imperialism--particularly those undertaken in the last few months and weeks--that are aimed at reversing the results of peaceful coexistence so far achieved. He pointed out the dangerous attempts to disrupt the existing balance of forces, to gain supremacy over the world of socialism and to unleash a new round of feverish armament. He stressed that the world reaction is concerned with taking the world back to the cold war and with halting the unstoppable progress of revolutionary changes and the upsurge of the anti-imperialist fight in order to insure for itself the possibility of further exploiting the natural riches of the world.

CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Haman voiced support for the national liberation movement and the heroic people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as well as full solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its revolutionary government, headed by Babrak Karmal.

TOGETHER WITH THE DEMOCRATIC AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES OF THE WORLD, COMRADE HAMAN CONTINUED, AND TOGETHER WITH ALL REALISTICALLY THINKING FORCES IN THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, WE REJECT THE DISCRIMINATORY AND PROVOCATIVE STEPS OF IMPERIALIST CIRCLES THAT ARE THREATENING THE RESULTS SO FAR ACHIEVED IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, AND WE ALSO REJECT THE MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HOLDING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN MOSCOW.

BY ITS COMMITTED PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AS WELL AS IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION WORK, THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE WILL DO EVERYTHING TO MAINTAIN THE POLICY OF DETENTE AND TO ENABLE IT GRADUALLY TO BRING FURTHER BENEFIT TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. WE ARE DEEPLY CONVINCED THAT HEALTHY COMMON SENSE, REALISM AND THE PEOPLES' LONGING TO LIVE AND COOPERATE IN PEACE WILL WIN OVER THE FORCES OF REACTION AND WAR.

Proofs of Our Prosperity

In the past years, our country's internal development proceeded by means of the diligent, frequently difficult, but on the whole successful work for the upsurge of our country and for the happiness of our people.

Our party's principled, creative Leninist policy, embarked upon since April 1969--the 10th anniversary of which we commemorated last year--has established firm foundations for the unity of the party and the people as well as for the purposeful solution of the tasks of our socio-economic development. This policy, which all parties and organizations of the National Front and all our people have adopted as their own, as the precise expression of the interests and needs of our Socialist Czechoslovakia's development, is yielding positive results despite all obstacles and difficulties and insuring the serene life and creative work of our people.

Our country has achieved a new upsurge in the development of production forces, the consolidation of the material-technical base and the satisfaction of the people's material needs, as well as in the spheres of education, upbringing and culture. To illustrate this we can mention that DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS THE VOLUME OF NATIONAL REVENUE INCREASED 62 PERCENT, THE VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ROSE MORE THAN 80 PERCENT, AND THE VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GREW MORE THAN 20 PERCENT. THE LEVEL OF PERSONAL CONSUMPTION ROSE ALMOST 40 PERCENT AND THAT OF THE SOCIAL CONSUMPTION OF OUR CITIZENS INCREASED ALMOST 80 PERCENT. DUE TO THE EXTENSIVE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE PAST DECADE, BASIC ASSETS WORTH KCS 1.1 TRILLION HAVE BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION.

MORE THAN 4 MILLION PEOPLE MOVED INTO 1,245,000 NEWLY BUILT, MODERN, WELL-EQUIPPED APARTMENTS. These and other results are proof of the merits of our socialist system, of our people's devoted work; they are a reliable foundation for our further progress.

In evaluating all this we must fully take into account that--particularly since the middle of the seventies--certain basic and permanent changes have been taking place in the capitalist markets, and, gradually, throughout the world economy; their causes are known. As we have stressed time and again, these changes have certain consequences and also a certain influence on the economic conditions of our own development. For such a country as ours, a country relatively poor in natural riches and having to obtain the necessary raw materials and energy to a decisive extent through imports, and having to pay for them by exporting the products of our processing industry, this development means considerable additional demands. This particularly applies to the fact that the further increases of the imports of energy, raw materials and food must be insured at increased costs. At the same time our own exports to nonsocialist countries are encountering considerable difficulties under the influence of the sharper competition on capitalist markets, or discrimination and other factors.

THIS SITUATION IN PARTICULAR CONFIRMS MOST EXACTLY THE SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR ALL-ROUND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION. True, the current raw material and energy problems are worldwide and, because of the rapidly growing needs and of the need to go over to extracting under more difficult natural conditions or transporting over greater distances, they must also be solved by the socialist countries.

The fact that we have provided for considerable, regular deliveries of basic raw materials and fuels from the Soviet Union for the coming 5-year plan, both as to more favorable prices and under more favorable conditions than on the capitalist markets, is of vital significance for the development of our economy as it is further planned.

From the very beginning, the CPCZ Central Committee devoted considerable attention to solving the consequences of the changes that are taking place in the world economy. On the basis of a profound analysis it defined as far back as 1974 the realistic paths for gradually and actively overcoming them. The 15th CPCZ Congress established the program for further enhancing the effectiveness and export abilities of our national economy and, on this basis, for further consolidating and improving the people's living standards. We made no secret of the fact that the fulfillment of these programs would require considerable means, a better organization and management of production, and better and more productive work from everybody.

In appraising the results of the last 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, including last year, the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session justly expressed appreciation for the positive aspects we have achieved in spite of the substantially more complicated conditions in the development of the economy. We have maintained the rising trend in the development of the economy, even if at slower rates than originally planned.

The extensive capital construction--even though it was accompanied by a number of problems and shortcomings--has further strengthened the material-technical base. We have maintained the people's social and living security and further strengthened--in keeping with our possibilities--the high level of satisfying the citizens' material and cultural needs.

DURING THE LAST 4 YEARS OF THE SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN OUR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASED 21 PERCENT. COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF THE FIFTH 5-YEAR PLAN, THE VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASED 8.6 PERCENT, IN SPITE OF 2 YEARS OF POOR HARVEST. IN THE LAST 4 YEARS THE RETAIL TURNOVER INCREASED 18 PERCENT. THE VOLUME OF MEANS INVESTED IN SOCIAL CONSUMPTION INCREASED 21 PERCENT. The development of housing construction and the extensive work on building the infrastructure continued.

To Overcome Shortcomings With Greater Energy

Simultaneously, however, the CPCZ Central Committee showed at its 14th session, on the basis of a critical analysis, that the existing possibilities allow us--and society's needs demand from us--to overcome the shortcomings and weak places with greater energy.

Last year the fulfillment of economic tasks was considerably complicated for us by the breakdowns in electric power supplies at the beginning of the year which seriously affected the smooth running of production. The situation was further aggravated by the poor harvest in agriculture; in order to alleviate it in the interests of the people's nourishment it was necessary to import considerable amounts of additional fodder. The new wave of price increases for raw materials and other materials in the capitalist markets also has affected us most unfavorably.

Although we succeeded, thanks to the devoted work of the people and to the investment of considerable means, in overcoming these influences to a large extent--or at least in alleviating them and in maintaining the generally rising trend in the development of our economy--it is necessary for EACH LINK OF THE ECONOMY AND EACH RESPONSIBLE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT BODY TO DRAW THE NECESSARY CONCLUSIONS FROM THESE EXPERIENCES AND ALSO FROM LAST YEAR'S SHORTCOMINGS FOR ITS FURTHER WORK.

The 14th CPCZ Central Committee session also stressed that, apart from the external objective influences affecting our economy, our development is also made more difficult by subjective shortcomings. As Comrade Gustav Husak said in his concluding speech, we complicate the situation ourselves if we do not always solve the problems consistently enough and if it is within our power and possibilities to overcome them.

Despite the overall upsurge of the economy in the last 4 years, certain deviations from the original intentions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan have taken place. Even though, for instance, the national income increased 17 percent in our country in the last 4 years--in international comparisons for these 4 years this is a relatively rapid rate of growth--we have failed to fulfill approximately one-third of the tasks planned for this important index in the 5-year plan. UNDERSTANDABLY THIS COULD NOT BUT INFLUENCE THE NEED OF AT LEAST PARTIALLY SLOWING DOWN THE RATE OF INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL REVENUE, COMPARED WITH THE ORIGINAL INTENTIONS OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN--PARTICULARLY IN INVESTMENTS, BUT ALSO IN THE SPHERE OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CONSUMPTION.

Apart from the shortfalls in the planning production of certain industrial sectors, and especially of agriculture and the building industry, the basic cause of the deviation in the creation of national income is the fact that the overall development of the effectiveness of social production failed to achieve the planned parameters in the past 4 years in spite of its upsurge. Simultaneously, there follows from this a categorical demand, voiced by the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, namely THAT WE INTENSIFY THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE, THE ORGANIZATIONAL WORK, AS WELL AS THE ECONOMIC PRESSURE IN THE DIRECTION OF A MORE CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC POLICY IN PRACTICE. THE MAIN THING IS TO SUBSTANTIALLY QUICKEN OUR STEP IN DECREASING THE DEMANDS PLACED ON MATERIALS, ENERGY INVESTMENTS AND TRANSPORT BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY. TOGETHER WITH THIS IT IS OUR URGENT DUTY TO ACHIEVE A HIGHER UTILIZATION OF ALL RAW MATERIAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF THE HIGH QUALITY AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS OF PRODUCTS, AND TO STRIKINGLY ELEVATE THE EXPORT ABILITIES OF OUR ECONOMY, AS WELL AS TO LASTINGLY ENHANCE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND TO SEE TO A COMPREHENSIVE AND ESSENTIALLY STRICTER THRIPTINESS IN THE USE OF MEANS THROUGHOUT THE SOCIETY.

It would be a mistake not to see that the tasks currently being solved by the national economy are, both by their general extent and their difficult nature, quite extraordinary. To master them requires a longer period of time, considerable exertions and means, and persistence and patience. It would also be a mistake, however, were we to conceal behind the inevitable impacts of external objective economic realities and the changing internal conditions the subjective shortcomings in organization and management, in the interlinking of plans and of relations between suppliers and consignees and in the rate of asserting scientific-technical progress--in the way the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session spoke of this.

What Was Sufficient in the Past Is Not Sufficient Today

In the executive state and economic bodies, in national committees, in our enterprises, plants and cooperatives, in research, design and blueprint bodies and other organizations, the great majority of the working people and executive workers are consistently striving to master the growing tasks as best as possible. The entire society must fully support them in this effort.

EVEN TODAY HOWEVER, WE HAVE QUITE A FEW EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING SOME EXECUTIVES, WHO STILL HAVE NOT FULLY REALIZED WHAT THE TIMES EXPECT FROM THEM; THEY SUCCUMB TO COMPLACENCY AND THINK THAT WHAT WAS GOOD ENOUGH YEARS AGO IS STILL GOOD ENOUGH TODAY. Instead of mobilizing internal reserves, they make the development of production contingent upon disproportionate demands for investments, imports and manpower. We also cannot ignore the fact that in more than one enterprise and production and nonproduction organization there persist cases of slovenliness, disorder, nonutilization of the working time and violation of discipline, that alongside those who pull their weight there are quite a few who are not doing their share.

The 14th CPCZ Central Committee session subjected these shortcomings to concrete, sharp and justified criticism. It culminated in an unequivocal CATEGORICAL DEMAND TO IMPLEMENT MORE EMPHATICALLY GREATER DEMANDINGNESS IN PRACTICE IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONTROL WORK, TO MORE CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS, IMPLEMENT PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND RAISE THE STANDARD OF THE MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL AND CADRE WORK FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM.

This critical and constructive spirit of the CPCZ Central Committee's deliberations must now be introduced into the entire society, into all sectors of the economy, into the work of the national committees and into the activity of the National Front organizations, and we must adhere to it in our everyday activity.

In this year's plan we have given ourselves important tasks pertaining to insuring a smooth and rhythmical operation of production and transportation, to efforts aimed at strengthening our economy's internal and external equilibrium and efficiency. Because of production's slower growth rate it will be necessary--particularly in engineering--to fulfill the planned export tasks to the socialist and nonsocialist countries, the deliveries to the domestic market, to observe the limits imposed on the extent of newly started capital investment projects and to put the main emphasis on the planned capacities becoming operational in time and in good quality. That demands--among other things--a marked improvement in the work of the construction industry and of the suppliers of machinery and installations. WE ATTACH PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO THE FULFILLMENT OF TASKS IN AGRICULTURE, TO THE INSURING OF FOOD FOR THE PEOPLE AND TO THE MANAGEMENT OF FOODSTUFFS. The course of strict austerity is also reflected in the state budget's demand to reduce spending for representational and similar purposes and for the operation of official vehicles, to reduce the administrative apparatus and to implement savings in other sectors of the production and nonproduction sphere.

In the present situation--as the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed--we must see to it that the domestic market functions smoothly. This is an important prerequisite for consumer satisfaction and for a correct functioning of material incentives as well as for an effective combating of various unsubstantiated fabrications and acts of panic. Although there might be cases in which our production has certain difficulties or is able to satisfy the rapidly growing demand only gradually--for example when it comes to supplying the market with certain kinds of meat and meat products--we must absolutely emphatically demand THAT TRADE AND PRODUCTION RESOLVE WITH A CONSIDERABLY HIGHER DEGREE OF INITIATIVE AND GREATER FLEXIBILITY THE UNNECESSARY, FROM THE NATIONAL-ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW, UNFOUNDED SHORTCOMINGS AS REGARDS THE SUPPLY OF SOME PRODUCTS--OFTEN DOWNRIGHT TRIFLES--WHICH ELICIT JUSTIFIED CRITICISM.

With the Necessary Speed From the Beginning of the Year

The decisive thing now is to begin the fulfillment of this year's plan with the necessary speed and that all branches and sectors adopt measures reliably guaranteeing the fulfillment of the year's tasks.

The first preliminary results achieved by industrial production in the past month show that this year's start of production has been more favorable than last year. Compared with the same period in 1978, industrial production this January is about 5 percent higher, and compared with last year's extremely unfavorable January production it is 16 percent higher. This must not lead us to complacency but to further earnest work.

Experience confirms that where the necessary efforts have been exerted, where they have learned from past mistakes and where efforts have been concentrated on the main tasks and systematic controls applied, there they have been achieving positive results--even under difficult conditions. This, for example, applies also to the better fuel-energy preparations for this winter, which we entered with considerably greater stockpiles of solid fuels, especially in powerplants. This has permitted the present smooth supplying of electricity and the bridging of the considerable variations in coal extraction in the strip mines.

Larger stockpiles of fuels have been insured because of the overfulfillment of the 1979 coal extraction plan, because of the substantially increased deliveries of Soviet natural gas and because of the successful startup to the first block in the Maslovske Bohunice nuclear powerplant. This startup represented a saving of more than 2 million tons of brown coal last year. However, of extraordinary importance last year was the fact that we succeeded--thanks to extensive political-organizational work, to the people's initiative and to the adoption of not always popular but of necessary and justifiable measures--in achieving considerable savings as regards the consumption of electricity and fuels. [paragraph continues]

HOWEVER, WE MUST NOT SLACKEN OUR EFFORTS AIMED AT RATIONALIZING CONSUMPTION: ON THE CONTRARY, WE MUST MOBILIZE ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES AIMED AT DEEPENING CONSERVATION IN THIS SPHERE. We believe that all organizations of the National Front will continue to pay the necessary attention to this task.

Preparing for the Seventh 5-Year Plan

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan still more demanding tasks await us. Because of the limited availability and the rising costs in insuring additional fuels and energy, ferrous and nonferrous metals, fodder and other raw materials, the production growth must be based on deriving the utmost from them. In the sphere of investments, too, it will be necessary that we carefully manage every koruna, that we put the main stress on a better utilization of the existing capacities, on their reconstruction and modernization, and on not permitting the overtaxing of society's genuine economic potential. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN MUST BE CONSONANT WITH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY. IN THIS RESPECT MORE RAPID PROGRESS IN THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY LINE IS THE NECESSARY PREREQUISITE FOR FURTHER SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE FULFILLMENT OF OUR GOALS AS REGARDS SATISFYING PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND CULTURAL NEEDS.

A set of measures aimed at perfecting the national economy's planned management also will become an inseparable part of the preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The fundamental importance of these measures will lie in making the entire system of management help considerably more than has been the case to date in solving the main tasks facing us, especially as regards better efficiency and quality.

The elaboration and implementation of these measures will not only be an important economic task but also will demand extensive political-organizational and explanatory work.

THE DEEPENING OF THE ALL-ROUND ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH THE USSR AND THE OTHER CEMA COUNTRIES WILL REMAIN IN THE FUTURE AS THE FUNDAMENTAL FEATURE OF OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. As our economy develops, that cooperation becomes ever more extensive and comprehensive. Its importance as a factor assuring us of favorable deliveries of not only vitally important raw materials and energy but also of increasingly enabling us to share the results of scientific-technical progress and of employing them to resolve our urgent problems continues to increase. This, for example, is attested to by the successful development and prospects of our nuclear power engineering. We also will strive for this to happen in the development of electronics and microelectronics and in an ever increasing number of other branches. The cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular--which in the eighties we will continue to expand through specialization and cooperation in production--is for us an irreplaceable guarantee for our further advance.

It would be incorrect to underestimate in any way the demandingness and the complexity of the tasks facing us. Still more incorrect, however, would be to ignore and underestimate the great resources, potential and strength which our entire economy and whole society have accumulated in the course of socialist construction, particularly in the past decade. [paragraph continues]

The hostile propaganda which has been trying to spread various unfounded rumors and to disorient people with all sorts of fabrications will change nothing of these facts or of the strength of our system.

Comrade Husak, in his speech marking the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, rightly said: "Our resources and potential rest, above all, on the increasing, and not always sufficiently utilized, strength of our economy, in our advanced socialist industry and large-scale agricultural production, in the know-how, experience and consciousness, in the energy and determination of our workers, technicians and other working people who selflessly strive for our country's prosperity and for their own better life."

WHEN WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN DEPLOYING THESE RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL STILL MORE EFFICIENTLY, THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT WITH OUR SOCIETY'S CONCENTRATED EFFORT WE WILL MASTER THE PRESENT AND FUTURE TASKS, AND THAT WE WILL MASTER THEM AS SUCCESSFULLY AS WE MASTERED THE GREAT TASKS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD OF BUILDING SOCIALISM. THEREFORE WE CAN LOOK TO THE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE AND REAL OPTIMISM.

For this reason we highly value the responsible approach of all organizations of the National Front to the difficult tasks of the past year as well as to the objectives and demands of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session. This is attested to by the deliberations of the central bodies as well as by the findings from regional, district and basic organizations, which--with the responsibility of good managers--are striving, with their means and possibilities, to contribute to the success of joint efforts as effectively as possible.

To Widely Develop All-Social Initiative

The exactingness of the tasks confronting us, however, is increasing to such a degree that it is literally a vital necessity that the powerful strength of all-social initiative, knowledge and the experiences of millions of honest citizens and their will and determination to work honestly for the development of our country be applied with even more emphasis and effectiveness than has been the case thus far.

IN THAT RESPECT THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF OUR HOMELAND REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT IMPETUS TO DEVELOPING SOCIALIST COMPETITION AND THE PLEDGE MOVEMENT ON THE BROADEST POSSIBLE BASIS, IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF PRODUCTION AND TO FULFILL THE STATE PLAN IN ALL ITS INDEXES. We are convinced that workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, work collectives, and brigades of socialist labor in workshops, in the fields, in design and blueprint bodies, in research institutes and in the managerial staffs will do everything so that this jubilee year will become a noteworthy contribution to the best possible fulfillment of the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan. The development of that initiative and the strengthening of the citizens' involvement is a foremost, honorable task of all national front organizations and their members.

Many work collectives have already presented their socialist pledges aimed at fulfilling and even at overfulfilling--in the vital respects--the tasks of the state plan. We are convinced that other collectives from enterprises of all branches and sectors will follow their example. The recent eighth plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council oriented the work of the trade union members in that spirit. The Socialist Youth Union, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, the Czechoslovak Union of Women, the Central Council of Cooperatives and other organizations of the National Front have oriented the attention and initiative of their members in a similar direction.

Today it is particularly important that outstanding enterprises and collectives demonstrate by their results that it is possible to improve the quality and the technological and economic standard of production and to produce at lower costs and to work in accordance with present requirements.

To More Rapidly Spread the Best Experiences

HOWEVER, THOSE EXAMPLES AND EXPERIENCES MUST BE DISSEMINATED MORE RAPIDLY. AT THE SAME TIME IT IS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL CRITICISM OF THOSE WHO LAG BEHIND, TO HELP THEM BUT ALSO TO DEMAND MORE RESOLUTELY THAT THEY CATCH UP MORE SPEEDILY WITH THOSE WHO ARE OUTSTANDING.

We view the people's initiative as a powerful driving force of social development. That is why we consider it so important that socialist competition, the movement of the brigades of socialist labor and the movement of the comprehensive rationalization brigades of inventors and innovators develop free of formalism, that good and honest pledges be adopted that are a result of genuine initiative from below and that the fulfillment of those pledges be the subject of systematic, public, collective control and evaluation.

The organizations of the National Front and their members also contribute to the implementation of a number of exacting economic and all-social tasks through their voluntary work. We will continue to support this meritorious initiative, which not only contributes to the development of the national economy but is also a manifestation of the citizens' conscious attitude toward society.

The great economic tasks of the national committees--the implementation of the election programs of the National Front in communities, districts and regions--are an important part of the state plan for 1980. The voluntary work of citizens, deputies and activists of the national committees and members of the organizations of the National Front who are taking part in all the good and useful things that are being done in that field deserves to be fully appreciated at today's session as well.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT IN FUTURE AS WELL THE COOPERATION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES WITH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IN EFFECTING USEFUL ACTIONS FOR THE EMBELLISHMENT OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES WILL CONTINUE TO INTENSIFY--WHILE RESPECTING, NATURALLY, SOCIETY'S REALISTIC POSSIBILITIES AND VALID PRINCIPLES.

To Perfect Political and Educational Work

The present tasks of socioeconomic development, the ideological struggle currently taking place in the world--all that markedly increases the demands on the educational work of the National Front organizations, on the intensification of socialist awareness, on the formation of a socialist attitude to work and on the development of people's creative abilities. That is all the more important since in the present stage of our socialist society the importance of the subjective factor, of the communist party's leading role, of the conscious activity of the workers class and all our people and of the activity of our entire National Front is markedly growing.

That is why it is also important--in indivisible unity with the economic tasks--to systematically develop and perfect the ideological and political-educational work of all organizations of the National Front. TODAY IT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER BEFORE TO SYSTEMATICALLY INTENSIFY WORK WITH PEOPLE, TO STRENGTHEN THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE ON ALL GROUPS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND TO PROMPTLY AND EFFECTIVELY RESIST THE ATTEMPTS OF HOSTILE FOREIGN PROPAGANDA AND THEIR VARIOUS DOMESTIC LACKEYS TO CAST DOUBT ON OUR RESULTS AND PROSPECTS. [paragraph continues]

IN THE PRESENT PERIOD ESPECIALLY IT IS IMPORTANT THAT PEOPLE UNDERSTAND WELL THE POLICY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE POLICY OF THE SOCIALIST STATE AND THE NATIONAL FRONT, THAT THEY ORIENT THEMSELVES CORRECTLY IN THE COMPLEX INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION, THAT THEY GET TO KNOW THE CAUSES OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, REALIZE THE INEVITABILITY OF GREATER DEMANDS ON QUALITY AND ON THE RESULTS OF WORK AND THAT THEY TAKE A MORE ACTIVE PART IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

Husak Concluding Speech

AU081410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Report on concluding speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the joint meeting of the National Front Central Committees of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics in Prague on 6 February]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak first paid tribute to the complete unity of views of the Central Committees of the National Front on the basic questions of internal and international developments, which were again significantly reflected at today's meeting. On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, he gave thanks for the support of its policy; it is accepted by the entire National Front as the basis of its activities. The political system of the National Front, which has been gradually created in our country through the years of the national liberation struggle and in the period of socialist construction, said Comrade Husak, convincingly proves its vitality. It provides broad scope for the development of socialist democracy and for the activity of individual component parts. It offers millions of people the opportunity to express their opinion on basic questions of policy, to participate in its formulation, implementation and fulfillment.

This profoundly democratic system will, therefore, be further developed by us and its functioning will be perfected. Comrade Husak further voiced appreciation of the role of political parties, the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union, the Czechoslovak Union of Women and other social organizations in the development of our society, in the fulfillment of our policy and in insuring conditions for the creative work of the people.

At the same time he recalled that as the tasks of socialist construction are increasing, it is necessary to further perfect the quality of the standards of their organizational and political-educational work. Even though we have achieved a number of good results in raising the effectiveness and quality of the national economy, the current situation demands a far higher rate, faster steps and higher responsibility in the implementation of these correct demands set by the 14th and 15th CPCZ congress. There exist, truly, many good examples, in enterprises, agriculture and other spheres of their implementation, noted Comrade Gustav Husak, but there are also some weak, average and below average sectors and leading workers who do not fulfill duties to society in the necessary manner.

In a situation where we have to tackle far-reaching, fast changes, especially in external economic conditions, reliance on a more effective mobilization of internal economic resources is of decisive importance for further development of the economy. It is necessary to achieve a marked improvement in labor in all spheres of the national economy. For this purpose, continued Comrade Husak, we strive for perfecting work quality by the entire managing apparatus, ranging from the preparation of plans to the concrete, operational managing of enterprises and factories. This will be set in a complex of economic measures which will inspire conscientious and responsible work and penalize work which is bad and poor in quality.

A pressing task resides in the creation of a demanding social climate, aimed against slovenliness, lack of discipline and other negative manifestations, showing a concern for everybody fulfilling his tasks, so that shirkers do not hide behind the work of honest workers. We must insure that all these well-known, justified and often repeated demands do not remain anywhere as mere slogans but are applied in day-to-day practice. By means of consistent political-educational work it is necessary to strive for changes in the thinking and attitudes of people, so that they better understand our current tasks and consciously involve themselves for their fulfillment. In this connection, the National Front plays an irreplaceable role. This should become a substantial part of all its organizations' activities.

Unlike capitalist states, where current economic problems are being resolved at the cost of working people, our socialist society has as its aim a high living standard and preservation of the social certainties of our people and, according to economic possibilities, the improvement of them. We possess realistic possibilities for our economy--not only in the current year but the next 5-year plan, on whose preparations intensive work is now being carried out--to be developed in an upward trend, even though not at rates previously known.

It is, however, possible only on the condition that the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the raising of effectiveness, perfection of management, strengthening of discipline and responsible attitudes by all managing workers be consistently translated into reality. In this respect we still have not done as much as is necessary.

A number of exemplary enterprises and collectives show through their practical results the way to fulfill these demands. It is necessary to more effectively convince and direct working collectives to follow, in ever-increasing numbers, these examples. If we succeed in making an increase in effectiveness a matter for all working people, it will be the decisive guarantee of our further successful progress.

We must approach the results of our work thus far with critical exactingness. Nothing good will be served by self-satisfaction, pessimism and panic-mongering. There is no reason for one or the other. Our society possesses all the necessary prerequisites for a further upward development. It demands, however, a correct understanding everywhere of the exacting character of the current tasks and to work accordingly, this year and in coming years, and to develop the initiative of our workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all working people.

Comrade Husak then dealt with some questions of current international developments, which justifiably attract growing attention.

In recent months and weeks the efforts of the most reactionary imperialist circles to reverse development in the world, to disrupt the process of detente, have been intensified. As a consequence of this, the international situation has become more complicated. This is why it is necessary to constantly unveil this imperialist policy, to explain to our working people the essence of the present events so that they can find their bearings. The basic fact remains that the forces of socialism, the forces of progress and peace in the world today have much stronger positions than ever before. The proportion of power is not such that peace had to be begged for. The safeguarding of peace, the strengthening of security, the cessation of feverish armament and disarmament correspond to the interests and vital needs of all nations. In order to achieve all of these goals it is necessary to wage a continuous struggle. The entire history of the efforts to assert the policy of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of international tension proves it.

In this connection, Comrade Gustav Husak recalled the words of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, that the relaxation of tension which has been achieved is the result of the many years of joint efforts by peace-loving states. We must not allow irresponsible, imperialist forces to destroy the fruit of these efforts. Czechoslovakia, in this struggle for the further implementation of the policy of detente, stands firmly alongside the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and other anti-imperialist forces. The strengthening of relations of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and states of the socialist community, Comrade Husak stressed, is the permanent basis of our national freedom and state independence.

All those who have spoken in today's discussion rightly stressed the fact that, above all, at present it is extremely important to further strengthen these relations. In this dwells the main support not only to the security of our state but also of the peaceable life and work of the people, of a happy, peaceful life for our children.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak once again thanked all organizations for good work in the National Front, for their contributions to the development of our society. He voiced the conviction that in firm unity of the party and the people, of the entire National Front, workers, farmers, intelligentsia, and all strata of our society, we will further advance on the path of the socialist development of our homeland, of improving living standards and social certainties of the people, and we will insure peaceful conditions for the life and work of our nation.

Meeting Issues Statement

AU081950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 80 p 1 AU

["Statement of the National Front Central Committee of the CSSR, the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic" adopted at their session in Prague on 6 February]

[Text] In the name of the entire CSSR National Front; all political parties, social and recreational organizations associated in it; in the name of millions of our citizens we express our unequivocal agreement with and support for the resolutions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session. Under the present internal and international conditions the Communist Party is showing the paths and determining the tasks and the approaches leading to the further successful implementation of the line of the party's 14th congress, in the interest of the security of the life and prospects of all our people.

Through the activity of our organizations we want to make a more notable contribution to the creation of an atmosphere of high civil exactingness, which should find its manifestation in the greater effectiveness of social production, in the good quality of all work and in an irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings. That is why we will express our attitude to the demanding tasks of the present through the concrete deeds of our members, through creative and good quality work in the implementation of the set plans of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in plants, in the fields, at construction sites, in transportation, services, offices and scientific institutes.

In further developing the working and social activity of our organizations in the cities and in the countryside we will be deepening their cooperation with the national committees and economic institutions in the implementation of the election programs of the National Front, especially as regards the construction of civic facilities, the completion of projects of priority interest, the building of unpretentious facilities for sports, cultural and social purposes and the enhancement of the environment. We will strive to further internally consolidate all organizations associated in the National Front, that their activities are diversified and attractive, that they enable their members to spend their leisure time in a useful way and permit them to take the greatest possible share in public life and in the management and administration of society. At the same time we want to make the work of our directing organs and organizations even more effective and to use much more expediently and economically the funds entrusted to us.

The forthcoming 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army is an inspiring stimulus for the further work of the entire National Front. The revolutionary legacy of those events is embodied in the great work represented by the socialist construction of our homeland achieved thus far, in our firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and in our country's belonging to the great family of the states of the socialist community and all other progressive forces in the world. We will do everything to further develop that legacy, so that it becomes the living present of the daily life of our citizens, especially the young generation.

We fully support and back with our whole heart and mind the principled Leninist policy of peace successfully pursued by the Soviet Union and--at its side--by our country, other countries of the socialist community and other peace-loving forces in the world.

We have received with warm approval the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. We also support without reservation his standpoint expressed in the interview in the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA concerning the present international situation, concerning the attempts of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism, the militaristic circles of the West, to reverse--with the direct participation of the Maoist leadership of China--the development of our planet aiming at a world free of wars, a world of security, cooperation and social progress.

We condemn with indignation the highly dangerous decision of the NATO Council to deploy on the territory of Western Europe, against the will of nations, new destructive missiles and nuclear weapons. We are resolutely opposed to the attempts of the Carter administration to turn the world back to cold war and to assume the position of strength vis-a-vis the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

We most resolutely protest against the misuse of the noble idea of the Olympics of the sports-practicing youths of the world, against the efforts of the reactionary forces--inspired and directly organized by the President and the Government of the United States--to boycott the holding of the summer Olympic games in Moscow.

We are in deep solidarity with the struggle of nations for real freedom, independence and independent development. We send our comradely greetings to the people of revolutionary Afghanistan who with the help of the USSR are successfully defending their revolutionary gains against attacks by foreign reaction. This is an act that is in full harmony with the Afghan-Soviet treaty of alliance and with the UN Charter.

We support the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos against Chinese hegemonism, as well as the efforts of all other countries that want to eliminate the heritage of colonialism and put an end to imperialist interference.

We are fully aware that the successful development of our country simultaneously strengthens the influence of real socialism and all progressive forces of the world in their historical struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction. That is why more than ever before it is our joint task and duty today to do as much as we can for the successful fulfillment of this year's challenging economic tasks, and for the strengthening of the moral and political unity of our people.

We will invest all our abilities and strength to contribute to the further upsurge of our socialist homeland, to the victory of peace and social progress.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK 1979 MILK PRODUCTION--By the end of December 1979--as compared with the same period in 1978--the number of cattle in the West Slovak socialist sector rose by 16,700, of which 3,600 were cows. In 1978 the average annual milk yield per cow in the region was 3,358 liters; last year it was 95 liters greater. In the Central Slovak Region in 1979 the average annual milk yield per cow was 2,746 liters, and in the East Slovak Region 2,628 liters--compared with the all-Slovakia average of 3,037 liters. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 26 Jan 80 pp 1,2 AU]

POULTRY PRODUCTION UP, MILK DOWN--In the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--as compared with the same period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan--the production of poultry for slaughter in the North Bohemian Region increased 45 percent, eggs 34 percent and pigs for slaughter 22 percent. On the other hand--as compared with 1978--cows gave 64 fewer litres of milk and the average daily weight increase of cattle dropped by 30 grams. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES--The 1,773 United Agricultural Cooperatives in the CSSR employ 617,000 cooperative farmers on a permanent basis. Some 9,500 of them have completed university-level education; 4,200 members of United Agricultural Cooperatives have completed secondary education and 13,800 cooperative farmers have had secondary vocational education. Some 100,000 cooperative farmers are improving their qualification in various forms of cyclical and professional training. By 1985 the share of skilled agricultural employees should increase from the present 40 percent to 50 percent. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 4 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

PLAN TARGETS FOR 1981-1985 COORDINATED WITH USSR

DW121025 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 10 Feb 80 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the GDR signed, on Tuesday [5 February], the protocol on the coordination of their 5-year plans for 1981-1985. As far as we are concerned, this is an event of paramount, even vital, importance. We have the assurance that the Soviet Union will supply us with the most important raw materials for the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Why is this of such decisive importance? After all, the situation is this: The past several years, and especially the transition into the eighties, have brought complications to world economic development, an insecurity about the future supply of raw materials, and the well-known price hikes for all raw materials. There is not a single country in the world which does not have a hard time coping with these problems.

These difficulties are particularly serious in the capitalist countries which also have to struggle with their own general crisis. The socialist countries, too, are being confronted with these problems, though to a lesser extent. The price explosion for oil and the other raw materials hits us, too, as do the aggravated sales prospects on the crisis-inflicted capitalist markets. For the coming period we must include further, considerable price increases in foreign trade in our reckoning.

It is this background against which we must view the deliveries which the Soviet Union has promised the GDR for the period from 1981 to 1985. During these 5 years the Soviet Union will deliver to us very large quantities of important fuels, mineral raw materials, metals, basic chemical substances and a lot of other materials for the support of the national economy. The deliveries of the Soviet Union in this period will also include 95 million tons of crude oil and 32.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

It turns out to be particularly advantageous for the GDR that these supplies take place in agreement with CEMA at prices that, although they increase, are lower than those on the capitalist world market. It would be completely wrong, however, to consider the Soviet Union only or mainly as a raw material supplier of the GDR. Soviet supplies also contain a great volume of machines, equipment and entire installations that are most valuable for strengthening the material-technical basis of the GDR's economy.

This coordination of plans, my listeners, is not a one-way street. It has mutual effects on both sides. The GDR supplies the USSR, in the form of machines, with products of the electrotechnical, chemical and consumer industries which are of considerable importance for the implementation of the forthcoming Soviet 5-year plan. According to this agreement the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and the GDR in the following 5-year plan will amount to R48 billion, or M240 billion. That is unique, my listeners, in the development of trade between two states.

I want to stress that this coordination of plans has taken place at an early date, almost 1 year prior to the beginning of the next 5-year plan. This gives both governments time to carefully prepare that 5-year plan. CEMA is continually improving this economic coordination and economic factors are becoming better controlled within CEMA.

My listeners, it is not just these two CEMA states, but all 10 CEMA states, that coordinate their 5-year plans. We coordinate our future 5-year plan with Poland, the CSSR, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam. In this way a great plan is being achieved by these 10 states with their 400 million people, permitting the planned exploitation of the economic power and natural resources of this family of peoples in the interest of all members.

TRADE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH EGYPT

LD111842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A long-term trade agreement for the period up to 1985 and other agreements were concluded in Berlin today between GDR and Egyptian Government delegations. It is planned to further develop trade and hence continue the traditional trade relations between the two countries.

The GDR is to supply mechanical engineering products, chemical products and consumer goods and import cotton, cotton thread and fabric, rice and other agricultural products as well as semifinished and finished products.

GRUENEBERG SPEAKS AT LEIPZIG AGRICULTURE MEETING

LD082359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Leipzig--The 257 Agrochemical Centers (ACZ) in the GDR are intercooperative agricultural enterprises, which contribute to increasing agricultural production on behalf of the cooperatives and state farms. "In this they bear a high degree of responsibility for strengthening the alliance between the working class and the class of cooperative peasants." This was stated by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a discussion in Leipzig-Markkleeberg today. A total of 900 leading members of staff of the ACZ, including practical workers and scientists took part in the discussion.

Grueneberg stressed that the centers have a considerable influence on the development of crop production yields. "In our estimation the progress which we have achieved in the political clarification of the intercooperative character of the Agrochemical Centers is not yet sufficient." Investigations shows that the responsibility of the ACZ for the development of hectare yields and the quality of their work is closely linked with the expression of their intercooperative character. Grueneberg stressed that GDR agriculture is primarily marked by cooperative ownership, which offers great possibilities for long-term development.

After a report by Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and food, the representatives of the 26,000 employees of the ACZ discussed how increasing production and labor productivity, and effective use of funds and a reduction of losses in the production of chemical fertilizers and means of protecting crops can be fully used to further increase performance. Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry was also present at the discussions.

In a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the participants in the discussion report that in preparation for the 10th SED Congress they view their main task as joint work with the crop producers to increase hectare yields, especially for grain, sugarbeets and fodder.

CORRESPONDENT SAYS SOVIET PRESENCE IN KABUL 'HARDLY NOTICEABLE'

LD120016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] And now for an on-the-spot report from Kabul. Our special correspondent, Miklos Keleti, regrettably can only dispatch his report through a very poor telephone connection. We will therefore read the report:

Had I arrived in Kabul lacking all previous information, I would hardly have noticed that a fundamental political and military change took place here a few weeks ago. The noisy, colorful whirl of the city is the same as I last saw it in May last year. The shops remain open, the streets are full of vendors and produce.

The wind of high politics has hardly touched the people in Kabul, who live their work-day lives undisturbed. The perceivable signs of the turn of events last December can only be seen at a few strategic points, so that the scars from heavy artillery can only be witnessed at Hafizollah Amin's last residence, the palace facade and on the walls of buildings near the headquarters of the chiefs of staff.

As far as the Soviet armed presence is concerned, one can hardly notice this in Kabul at all. I only saw Soviet soldiers near a few important buildings and a few strategic points. However, on the way out of the city one can see the Soviet defensive positions reinforced with heavy guns. This is obviously coupled with the fact that the situation in the provinces is not at all as tranquil as it is in the capital. Anti-government forces supported from within Pakistan still cause a great many problems. These anti-revolutionaries were bold enough to come down from the hills in the last days of Amin's power and attacked the city outskirts. It is now the task of the Soviet units to prevent such incursions.

Summing up, in one sense the reporter has arrived in Kabul at the wrong time as he cannot report on any sensational events. Far more important than this, however, is that life in the Afghan capital has returned to normal and that this provides a good background to continuing the political consolidation which is beginning in an encouraging way and is in no way ended as yet.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS REVOLUTION'S GOALS

LD112200 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI)--The Sunday night political magazine of the Hungarian television yesterday remembered the anniversary of the revolution in Iran. The documentaries presented included an interview with 'Abbas Dowlatshahi, Iran's ambassador to Budapest.

Asked about the goal of the Muslim revolution in Iran, the ~~ambassador~~ said: "Firstly, to destroy all what was used to oppress and exploit man in the political, economic and cultural fields alike. Secondly, to create a society which getting free of conflicts and tensions is able to get on its own feet and reach its objectives according to its own principles and ideas."

Speaking of the obstacles put into the way of the Muslim revolution, he pointed out that the West had an unrealistic view of the revolution, forming a wrong image of its essence and eyeing it pessimistically from the beginning. This pessimism stems from the Western world outlook and specific way of thinking as a whole.

"The Iranian revolution is of no anti-Western orientation. It rather wants to work according to its own concepts and is ready to establish contacts on the basis of mutual respect with states in the West and elsewhere too," he said.

As the basic principles of the policy of the Islam Republic of Iran he named the maintenance of independence and of the freedom of the people, the government and the country. "In our foreign policy we make no difference between super-powers and others," he stressed. "Iran wishes to have partnership ties instead of the relation of master and servant. This is the backbone of Iran's policy, this is what guides its relations with countries in the West and the East. We are basically against unfair harnessing of human and natural resources, but do not oppose the just interests of the world. The policy of the Islam Republic of Iran rests on the principles of peace and territorial integrity and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs."

The last question concerned the devision of tasks between the president and Imam Khomeyni. "The president heads the state and as such, he is responsible for the management of every state affair. His eminence Imam Khomeyni is recognized by the Iranian people as their leader who sees to the enforcement of the root ideas of the Islam and prevents any organization from deviating from these ideas."

PREPARATIONS FOR MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES CONTINUE

Olympic Committee Statement

LD080934 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI)--In keeping with the Hungarian Olympic Committee's decision, Hungarian sportsmen are preparing for the 1980 summer Olympic games to be held in Moscow. The solemn oath-taking ceremony for the Olympic hopefuls will be held on February 10.

According to the experience of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, in conformity with the regulations of the International Olympic Committee and international sport federations, the Moscow Organizing Committee is ensuring all the requirements necessary for holding the Olympic games. Every preparation has been made in order that the contests and the related functions further consolidate and develop peace and friendship among peoples, the Olympic ideal and the Olympic movement.

It is shocking to note--establishes a statement issued by the Hungarian organization--the attempts being made by the President of the United States and some other politicians who have attacked the Moscow games for achieving their political designs.

The Hungarian Olympic Committee condemns every threat and blackmail through boycott and on this issue it agrees with Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, and with the association of Olympic national committees. It is firmly of the opinion that such threats endanger the nursing of friendship among the world's sportsmen. A boycott would damage not only the Moscow Olympic games but also the future of the international Olympic movement.

"We hope that the progressive forces of the world will pledge support to the noble ideals of the Olympic games for political threat. We are sure that the Moscow Olympics will be a peaceful meeting of the world's youth. Hungarian sportsmen and leaders attending the 1980 Olympic games wish to effectively contribute toward the above goal," concludes the Hungarian Olympic Committee's statement.

Swearing-In Ceremony

LD102217 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI)--With 160 days to go for the 22nd Summer Olympic Games to be held in Moscow, Hungarian sportsmen preparing for the games met on Sunday at a solemn oath-taking ceremony organized in Budapest.

After the Hungarian national hymn was played, on behalf of the Hungarian Olympic Committee and the National Office for Physical Education and Sport, Janos Maroti, member of the Presidium of the HOC, greeted those present at the solemn ceremony. These included Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sandor Racz, department head at the HSWP Central Committee; Karoly Polinszky, education minister, sportsmen and sport leaders.

Following this, Under Secretary of State Istvan Buda, president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee (HOC), delivered the festive speech. "Our sportsmen stand before a significant trial of strength," began Istvan Buda. "In all certainty the Moscow Olympic field will be big and strong. The task before the cream of Hungarian sports is to give a good account of themselves--both through their performances and behaviour--at this high standard series of contests, at the outstanding sport event."

The HOC president recalled that Hungary has always been one of the standard-bearers of the Olympic movement. The Hungarian Olympic Committee was among the first to be formed in the world. Since 1896 Hungarian sportsmen have participated in summer Olympic games on 17 occasions with varying degree of success, but they never returned home without a medal.

In his festive address, Istvan Buda warned that though there were encouraging signs in certain games for Hungarian contestants, efforts should be stepped up in other events. It is certain that everyone of the 200 Hungarian starters at the Olympic games will not capture a medal, but they are all expected to do their best for victory and for capturing good positions.

The Hungarian under secretary of state went on to establish:

"The 22nd Summer Olympics surpass the preceding games in significance. It is for the first time in the Olympic annals that the games are being held in a socialist country's capital. In our opinion this is a recognition that the sport of the socialist countries, especially of the Soviet Union, form the world's vanguard. It even means that today the Olympic games can be full only with the participation of competitors from countries engaged in building socialism. In view of the fraternal relations between our peoples, we consider the Moscow Olympics of 1980 as our own affair. Unfortunately there are people who are questioning the noble objectives, values of the Olympic movement. The reactionary circles of the United States and some other countries have launched a vigorous campaign to disturb the organization of the 22nd Summer Olympics in Moscow. This propaganda campaign is directed against the perspectives of the Olympic movement, understanding and friendship among peoples and against peace and progress. This is being done by those very people who till very recently had claimed that they were loyal to the motto of 'politics-free sport'. The rationally thinking people, sportsmen and sport leaders, however, cannot be misled."

Quoting the answer given by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, to such threats, Istvan Buda declared:

"The Hungarian Olympic Committee will not allow its sportsmen's preparations to be disturbed and the competitors from the Hungarian People's Republic will be present at the Moscow games."

"We feel it our duty to do everything to preserve and defend the Olympic ideals and this also includes that through earnest firmness we wish to contribute to making the 22nd Summer Olympics in Moscow a festival of sports and one that will consolidate understanding and friendship among the world's youths."

The solemn oath-taking followed after the festive speech:

"I....., member of the Hungarian Olympic pool, solemnly pledge to prepare honestly, with firm will and to best of my capability for the 22nd Summer Olympic Games. I solemnly promise that during the preparation and the contests my behaviour and every activity will be imbued by love and loyalty for my people and homeland. I pledge that I will be a true warrior of the noble ideal of peace and friendship among peoples and I will do my best to successfully represent my homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic, at the outstanding event of the world's sportsmen."

Laszlo Varga, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, was the last to address the solemn gathering. He greeted the sportsmen on behalf of the youth organization and all Hungarian youths.

This was followed by "Szozat" (second Hungarian national anthem) and a gala programme.

VEHICLE TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD081814 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI)--Hungary will further expand its export of Ikarus buses to the Soviet Union and at the same time it will import more cars from there. The agreement on this, worth more than 400 million roubles, was signed on Friday in Budapest.

On the basis of the agreement Hungarian industry will dispatch more than 6,000 Ikarus buses to its partner. This amount is unique in the export of buses. Besides this spare parts worth 100 million roubles will also be exported to the Soviet Union for the undisturbed operation of the many ten thousands of buses running there. Autoexport will deliver 48,500 cars to Hungary this year. Within this the largest amount, nearly 45,000, will be of the various types of Lada cars. The choice will be enriched by 1,500 Zaporozhik, 1,000 Moskvich and 1,000 Volga cars.

According to the agreement signed now, 15,000 from among the Lada cars due to arrive will be within the framework of the cooperation agreement, in return for Hungarian component units. Hungary will purchase from Soviet industry 15,000 front axles and other components. From these the most significant is the GM-380 type hydro-mechanic gear box, for which a number of components will be made by the Csepel car factory in cooperation.

In this five year plan period the long term agreement's yearly contingents have been fulfilled and in many cases have surpassed the envisaged. Together with the present contract Hungarian industry dispatched 38,500 Ikarus buses to the Soviet Union in five years, from where it imported 256,000 cars and 43,000 trucks.

GIEREK GIVES INTRODUCTORY SPEECH AT EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD111816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Opening speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, at the opening session of the Eighth PZPR Congress at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw, 11 February--live]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates and esteemed guests, the Eighth PZPR Congress is starting its deliberations. [applause] Since the momentous Congress of Unity, the Polish Workers movement has followed a common road. The PZPR continues the lofty traditions of the fighters for social and national liberation, for progress and social justice.

In 2 years a century will have elapsed since the creation of the great proletariat. We will appropriately celebrate this anniversary as successors of the first workers party in Poland. [applause]

We open the eighth congress aware of the great achievements obtained by our nation under the party's leadership. We are implementing the long-term guidelines mapped out at the dawn of the history of People's Poland. The PZPR--true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism--consistently implements the historic task of building a developed socialist society. We are a 3-million strong party among 35 million Poles. Our party operates in close unity with the nation: It is present in every walk of our life, where work is being done, where great and small matters of which our everyday Polish life is composed are being decided. [applause] We are constantly aware of the importance of the tasks to be mapped out by the eighth congress.

In the seventies we created a great and modern industrial potential; we achieved a great progress in agriculture, and we achieved a better management of Polish resources. We have numerous and qualified cadres, an energetic scientific backup; better utilization of these national assets is our paramount task.

Our deliberations must focus on the problems connected with the most efficient implementation of this task.

Our party, the working class, has bestowed upon us the honorable mandate of trust. Let us wish one another, comrade delegates, the best possible implementation of this task. [applause]

Comrades: Let us honor with a minute's silence the memory of the outstanding party activists whom death has torn from our ranks since the seventh congress: Members of the party's central authorities Wincenty Krasko, Sylwester Kaliski, Jan Szostak, Ryszard Wojcik, Alexander Zarajczyk, Kazimierz Balawajder, (Mieczyslaw Staras), Tadeusz Kunioki, Jan Mietkowski, Eugeniusz Olubek, Wladyslaw Walczykiewicz, Zbigniew Zaluski, Stanislaw Mojkowski, Janusz Wilhelmi, Marian Zielinski and Jan Klecha;

Veterans of the Polish workers' movement, former activists of the Communist Party of Poland, of the Polish Socialist Party, of the Polish Workers' Party and of communist parties in other countries (Franciszek Biedrzycki), (Jozef Zertnarowski), (Wladyslaw Zboratowski), (Stanislaw Strzehecki), Edwarda Orlowska, (Gustav Alet Bolkowiak), (Jerzy Stachelski), Julian Tokarski, (Mieczyslaw Podalski) (Boleslaw Wetko), (Czeslaw Barysiak), (Jan Wadnikowski), and many other of our comrades in battle and work. Let us pay our respects to all the members of our party and to all our fellow countrymen who sacrificed their (?blood), built People's Poland and who spared no effort for the fatherland and who are no longer with us today. The memory of those who have left us will not fade away. Thank you. [applause]

Esteemed comrades! Poland is a strong link in the community of socialist states, and our party is part of the international workers' and communist movement. We have always attached the greatest importance to strengthening the solidarity and unity of our fraternal countries, of the communist movement and of the forces of democracy, of progress and peace throughout the world.

The PZPR has always been, still is and will be loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism. On behalf of all the delegates I wish to thank our foreign guests for coming to our congress. [applause]

I most cordially greet the delegation of the CPSU headed by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. [prolonged applause, unidentified person shouts "Long Live the Friendship Between our Parties!" followed by shouts of "Long Live!" three times and more applause]

I greet the delegation's members: Comrade Petr Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee [applause]; Comrade Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [applause]; members of the CPSU Central Committee: Comrade Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Comrade Petras Griskevicius, first secretary of Lithuanian Communist Party [applause] and Comrade Boris Aristove, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland. [applause]

I warmly greet the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the SED delegation headed by Comrade Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the MSZMP delegation headed by Comrade Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]. The ECP delegation headed by Comrade Georgi Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the RCP delegation headed by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party headed by Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first deputy premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [applause]; the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Comrade Franc Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia [applause]; delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Demchigiyn Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. [applause] The delegation of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of State [applause]; the delegation of the Korean Workers Party headed by Comrade Kim Hwam, member of the Political Committee and Central Committee secretary [applause]; the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Central Committee, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs [applause];

The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation headed by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the front and the Revolutionary Council, and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [applause]; the delegation of the French Communist Party headed by Comrade Charles Fiterman, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Comrade Luciano Barca, member of the directorate and chief editor of RINASCITA [applause]; the delegation of the German Communist Party headed by Comrade Hermann Gautier, deputy leader of the Directorate [applause]; the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by Comrade Antonio Gervasio, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece headed by Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland headed by Comrade Erkki Rautee, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Austria headed by Comrade Hans Kalt, member of Politburo of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium represented by Comrade Claude Renard, deputy leader of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party represented by party leader Comrade Horst Schmitt [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain headed by Comrade Ramon Mendezona, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Holland represented by Comrade Markus Bakk, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland represented by the head of the National Committee Comrade Andrew Barr [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg represented by Comrade Marcel Putz, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Malta represented by General Secretary Comrade Anthony Vassallo [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino represented by member of the Central Committee Comrade Eugenio Bernardini [applause]; the delegation of the Swiss Labor Party represented by Comrade Hans Jorg Tofer, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee [applause]; the delegation of the Swedish Communist-Left Party headed by member of the Executive Committee Comrade Sven Henriesson [applause]; the delegation of the Communist Party of Turkey; [as heard] the delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain, led by Comrade Mick Costello, member of the Political Committee [applause]; the chief editor of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Comrade Konstantin Zarodov. [applause]

I welcome observers from the Belgian Socialist Party, the French Socialist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. [applause]

I cordially welcome the leadership of allied political parties, which, from the inauguration of People's Poland, have been participating in the construction and consolidation of our socialist fatherland.

I welcome the delegation of the United Peasant Party led by the president of the Supreme Committee, Stanislaw Gucwa. [applause]

I welcome the delegation of the Democratic Party led by the chairman of the Central Committee, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak. [applause]

I welcome nonparty activists from the National Unity Front Committee, who, in their work for Poland, set an example of involvement and devotion. [applause]

The Polish People's Republic is the fatherland of all Poles, and the concern for its fate is the supreme patriotic duty of all its daughters and sons. [applause]

On this solemn occasion, on behalf of the participants of the eighth congress, I convey warm greetings to all members of the Polish United Workers Party. The party has based its activity on your devoted work, on your ideological involvement, on your loyalty to socialism and the fatherland. [applause]

On your authority, comrades, resolutions will be adopted at the congress which will become the foundations for the further development of Poland.

On behalf of the congress I convey warm greetings to workers, farmers, and the intelligentsia, to people of all professions who are working for the good of the nation, to all the community which is building socialist Poland. [applause]

On behalf of the Central Committee I declare the Eighth PZPR Congress open. [Applause]

PZPR DOCUMENT ON INTERCONGRESS ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

LD071738 Warsaw PAP in English 1328 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

["Polish United Workers' Party CC Report"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 February, PAP--A report by the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee was published here covering the period between the 7th and the 8th party congresses. Below is the summary of the document.

The implementation of resolutions of the 7th PZPR Congress, which was a continuation of the strategy adopted by the 6th party congress, resulted in a further increase in society's living standards, in the development and modernization of Poland's economic potential and consolidation of her position in Europe and the world at large.

In the light of the resolutions adopted by the PZPR's 6th and 7th congresses, a systematic improvement in living, social and cultural conditions of society's life and work was considered the superior goal of all economic activity. In order to attain this objective, particular attention was paid to an increase in wages and other components of population's incomes. In 1979, the population's overall nominal incomes reached 1,500,000 million zlotys, a 50 percent rise on the 1975 figure.

The average nominal net wage in socialized economy in 1979 exceeded 5,000 zlotys, a 34 per cent leap as compared with 1975. However, the projected increase in real wages was not attained.

The amount of money earned by farmers from sales of agricultural produce went up by 50 per cent between 1976 and 1979.

The state's global spendings on financial social benefits experienced a quick rise. In 1975, we earmarked 91,000 million zlotys in the field, while in 1979 the figure was 168,000 million, i.e. 84 percent more than four years earlier. Particular attention was paid to improving the situation of old age and disability pensioners. Also the forms of mother and child care were expanded with a view to consolidating the family.

An increase in population's incomes was accompanied by a rise in supplies of goods and services. In 1979 overall supplies of goods for the consumer market revealed an 18 per cent rise on the 1975 figure.

The fact that unchanged prices for basic commodities were maintained was responsible for a quick growth in state subsidies for foodstuffs. Each 100 zlotys spent by the people on food is accompanied by a 43-zloty subsidy from the state budget.

In the present decade, social priority was granted to housing construction. Some 1,161,000 flats were built in the years 1976-79. Also, the standard of flats was improved.

Further development of health protection, organized holidays and social benefits offered by work establishments were an important factor in improving society's living conditions.

The chief principle of the party's policy over the period in question was to combine social goals with the development of material production and an increase in the effectiveness of management.

In the years 1976-79 a 30 per cent rise was recorded in industrial production. In 1979, industry provided 51.1 per cent of the national income, i.e. 3 per cent more than in 1975.

Electro-engineering industry was quickly developing in the outgoing quinquennium, and in 1979 it was responsible for 29 per cent of total industrial production.

A decrease in the share of investments in the national income, accompanied by bigger outlays on consumption, was a characteristic feature of the present quinquennium. However, the total investment spending was 40 per cent higher than in the previous five-year period.

Investment policy resulted in commissioning many new and modernized production and service establishments.

The present decade saw a marked increase in the role of foreign trade and cooperation with other countries in the development of Poland's economy. This country's economic links with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular have deepened.

In the period in question, the development of economic relations with abroad and trade with capitalist countries in particular suffered from considerable obstructions due to an essential change in the conditions on world's fuel and raw materials market.

In spite of those complex conditions, the value of Polish foreign trade turnover saw a four-fold rise in the present decade.

The final net agricultural produce rose by 6 percent and that of industrial goods by 10 percent, which is less than provided for by the 1975-79 plan.

The past years saw further progress in the mechanization of agriculture and in setting up its technological infrastructure.

In the years 1976-79, social labour-productivity went up by 11 per cent.

Consolidation of the socialist state as the supreme good of the Polish people was the target of comprehensive activity and care of the PUPP and the Political Bureau in the period in question. Amendments to the Constitution adopted by the Sejm (parliament) were of great significance here which helped perfect the legal basis for the functioning of the state and for the development of socialist democracy.

In the period covered by the report, the party consistently strove to comprehensively solve vital problems of the younger generation and focused its effort on creating optimum conditions for the development of young people and for using their knowledge, abilities and social commitment in the process of socialist building.

Development of education was a subject of constant care of the party.

Further significant though not fully satisfactory progress was made in the field of developing and organizing scientific studies.

In the course of implementing the resolutions adopted at the 7th PUPP Congress, further development of socialist culture was observed.

In the period separating the two congresses the Polish United Workers' Party consistently developed ideological and educational as well as organizational activities and played the leading role in the process of socialist building and socio-economic development of the country.

On January 1, 1980, the Polish United Workers' Party had 3,080,000 members and candidates. In the period between the 7th and 8th congresses, some 650,000 new members were admitted to the PUPP.

Among the PUPP members there are 1,420,000 workers directly involved in industrial production, construction industry, transport and services. The number of blue collar workers members of the PUPP increased by some 400,000 in the inter-congress period. The share of blue collar workers in the overall number of people admitted to the party amounted to 60 percent. Also, the number of PUPP members and candidates in the countryside went up to reach 800,000. Young people form the major part of new PUPP members.

The period between the 7th and 8th PUPP congresses was characterized by further consolidation of the forces of peace and socialism in contemporary world. Detente continues to be a predominant trend in international relations, which well serves the forces of socialism, democracy and peace. At the same time, however, right wing trends intensified in many capitalist countries and so did attacks by those opposed to detente. Imperialism intensified the arms race. Under these circumstances, the struggle for deepening political detente and for strengthening it by means of military detente with a view to making it irreversible became the overriding goal of the policy pursued by the countries of the socialist community. Our party's foreign policy served this momentous cause.

The alliance and indissoluble friendship with the first country of the victorious socialist revolution, the Soviet Union, is the foundation of peace activities taken by the Polish People's Republic.

People's Poland made a becoming contribution to the work of the consultative political committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and to the consolidation of this defensive alliance. She also took part in shaping the direction of peace initiatives put forth by the socialist countries.

In the period under discussion cooperation among the socialist countries within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance entered a new stage. Poland took an active part in the CEMA's work. The Polish United Workers' Party was striving to continually (?improve) and raise onto a higher level the collaboration among brotherly parties of the socialist states.

At the same time our party significantly contributed to the consolidation of ideological units and cooperation within the international communist movement, basing on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

In the period in question, the PUWP's contacts and cooperation with the communist parties in capitalist countries broadened considerably and so did its links with the communist parties in the developing countries. The PUWP strives to maintain contacts with socialist and social democratic parties, which is particularly true of the (?European ones). A rise was seen in the party's contribution to the world struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, international cooperation and social progress.

[Words indistinct] international coexistence based on the outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was a significant point of reference in the relations among European countries with different sociopolitical systems. Basing on the Helsinki Final Act, which rests on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with different socio-political systems, relations between Poland and the capitalist countries were progressing over the last years.

At the same time Poland, together with other socialist countries, firmly opposed the negative, anti-detente moves on the part of capitalist states. A particular threat, which may for a long time block the road to progress in detente, is posed by the arms race powered by those imperialist circles which discard the balance of forces as the real basis for peaceful coexistence of countries with different socio-political systems and would like to approach the socialist countries from the position of force.

The arms race is accompanied by particular tensions due to the latest NATO decisions, which breed growing distrust and pose a major threat to European security and to overall international relations in the 1980's. Our stand point is that halting the intensification of the arms race and opening up the roads to disarmament are at present the most important front in the struggle for peace in Europe and worldwide.

In fanning tensions and winding up the armaments spiral, the imperialist circles are increasingly assisted by the policy of Chinese leaders.

The Polish United Workers' Party opposes the adventurous tack of the policy of present Chinese leaders, for it threatens peace and security of nations, including the vital interests of the Polish people. At the same time, we are ready to develop bilateral relations with the People's Republic of China on mutually beneficial terms.

Resort to anti-feudal and anti-imperialist ideas of the April revolution in Afghanistan is of vital importance. People's Poland offers solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in her struggle for independence and progress, against internal and external reactionary forces.

Poland's cooperation with the developing countries was further strengthened and broadened. Poland maintains friendly relations with them which are propitious to consolidating progressive changes in those countries and to the development of mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation based on parity.

Following the recommendations expressed in the resolution of the 7th PUWP congress we have been implementing the policy of consolidating peace as the leading goal of Polish foreign policy. At the end of 1976, on the Polish initiative presented by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Giersek, the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on preparation of societies for life in peace. Owing to that document the world opinion will be increasingly aware of the fact that the word "Poland" spells "peace."

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES RESEARCH, FARM SERVICES

AU111254 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Utilization of Research Work--Agricultural Services in Rural Parishes--Government Presidium in Session"]

[Text] According to the spokesman for the government, on 8 February the government Presidium examined an experts' report submitted by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. The report analyzes and evaluates the factors that determine an effective practical implementation and propagation of the results of development research work.

The report also projects further activities in order to increase the economy's capacity for scientific and technical innovations. The report is one of the elements in the implementation of the 12th plenum resolution on strengthening the role of science in the country's socioeconomic development. The government Presidium has laid down the principles for using the proposals and recommendations contained in the report.

The session also discussed proposals for solutions, the purpose of which is to improve the organization and performance of agricultural services in rural parishes. The session paid particular attention to improvements in the performance of those services, especially in the sphere of advisory assistance, agricultural progress and higher qualifications of farmers. It stressed the need to create better conditions for cooperation between rural parish agricultural services and the institutes and agricultural organizations active in rural parishes. It is expected that the coordination powers exercised by the heads of rural parishes and rural parish agricultural services in the sphere of promoting agricultural progress will be strengthened. The session discussed various organizational and economic undertakings, which are expected to improve the conditions of work of rural parish agricultural service workers.

BRIEFS

ROUNDTABLE MEETING WITH NORWAY--The seventh Polish-Norwegian roundtable meeting was held in Warsaw [no date given] to discuss military detente, security and cooperation in Europe. The Polish delegation was led by Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy director of the PEPR Central Committee Foreign Department. The Norwegian delegation was led by Helge Sivertsen, chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee for Armament Control and Disarmament. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

II. 12 Feb 80

R O M A N I A

H 1

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS KREISKY IN VIENNA

AU112110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2026 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Vienna, (AGERPRES) 11/2/1980--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, now on an official visit to Austria, was received at the Ballhausplatz Palace by Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

Cordial greetings and best wishes were conveyed to the Austrian head of government from Romania's president.

Recalling with pleasure the visit he paid to Romania in 1975, his reception by President Nicolae Ceausescu and the talks conducted on that occasion, the federal chancellor of Austria requested that the Romanian head of state be conveyed cordial greetings and wishes of good health and happiness.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the manysided development of the Romanian-Austrian relations on a political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and artistic plane, just as in other domains.

Highlighted were the vast prospects of deepening and diversifying bilateral collaboration in various domains and the wish was expressed of exploring and capitalizing the broad possibilities existing with a view to further developing the Romanian-Austrian relations. Special attention was given to the expansion of bilateral cooperation and of cooperation on third markets on the economic and technical-scientific plane.

Opinions were exchanged on major issues of the contemporary world and satisfaction was expressed at the productive cooperation between Romania and Austria on a world plane, in international organizations and conferences, in promoting the cause of peace, detente and disarmament, productive cooperation among states. During the interview concern was expressed over the aggravation of the current international situation and stressed was the need for a political negotiated settlement of all hotbeds of conflict and tension, of international litigations, for furthering the policy of peace and detente. Approaching the questions of security and cooperation in Europe, highlighted was the joint wish to act for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting which should give a powerful impulse to detente in Europe and worldwide.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of friendship.

Talks With Pahr

AU112140 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, began his talks today in Vienna with Dr Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, at whose invitation he is paying an official visit to that country. On that occasion the two ministers examined the upward course of relations between the two countries and the implementation of agreements concluded between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger during the November 1978 Romanian-Austrian high-level meeting in Bucharest concerning the expansion of all-around cooperation between the two countries.

The two ministers exchanged views on key international issues and expressed Romania's and Austria's determination to make all efforts to thwart negative developments in the world and the worsening of the international situation.

They reiterated their countries' determination to act to insure the continuation of the policy of cooperation, peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world, a policy based on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

This afternoon the Austrian foreign minister gave a dinner in honor of the Romanian guest. They raised toasts to the health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and to the continuous development of relations of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Austria.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ RECEIVES MINISTER FLORESCU

AU112050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Islamabad (AGERPRES) 11/2/1980--The president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, received Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Pakistani joint governmental commission of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, now in Islamabad for the sixth session of the commission. A message was conveyed to President Ziaul Haq from President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and prosperity to the friendly Pakistani people.

The Pakistani president conveyed warm wishes of good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Questions of the Romanian-Pakistani economic cooperation were approached on the occasion.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW MEETS KATUSHEV, ARKHIPOV

AU112052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 11/2/1980--Romania's Ambassador in Moscow Traian Dudas had interviews with K.V. Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., chairman for the Soviet Union of the Romanian-Soviet intergovernmental commission of economic, technical and scientific collaboration, and with I.V. Arkhipov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

During the talks highlighted were the possibilities of developing the bilateral economic collaboration on multiple planes. Discussed were questions regarding economic exchanges, the development of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the manufacture of complex industrial equipment for electronics and computation techniques, of transport means, and in other domains of joint interest.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR CELEBRATED

AU111330 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] A festive meeting was organized on 7 February at the Adunatii Copaceni state agricultural enterprise, Ilfov County, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the first Romanian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Ilfov County RCP Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ARLUS [Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union], and many working people.

Also present were members of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest.

The meeting was opened by Gheorghe Ciobanu, secretary of the Adunatii Copaceni enterprise party committee.

Next to take the floor was Nicolae Burcea, director of the enterprise, who, emphasizing the significance of the event for strengthening the traditional friendship between Romania and the USSR, stressed that a primary role in the continuous expansion of the Romanian-Soviet all-round relations is played by the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The importance of the first Romanian-USSR treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was also highlighted by V.G. Radkin, first secretary of the Domodedovo town party committee, Moscow region, and member of the Presidium of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society [SRFS], head of the SRFS delegation of activists now visiting our country. In his speech, he also emphasized the importance of the meetings between the two countries' party-state leaders for developing the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP and between the two peoples, in their mutual interest and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

COMMUNIQUE ON FULFILLMENT OF 1979 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AUD91430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of "Communique on the Fulfillment of the Uniform National Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1979"]

[Text] The year 1979--the fourth year of the 1976-80 5-year plan--was marked by the 12th RCP Congress and the 35th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation. These two events were an opportunity to forcefully mobilize the workers class, the peasantry and intellectuals and all working people, irrespective of nationality, closely around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to intensify their efforts aimed at successfully implementing the targets of the country's socioeconomic development.

Throughout 1979 the national economy continued to develop at a high rate; the modernization process of material production increased; scientific-technical achievements were introduced in all fields of activity on a broader scale; the territorial distribution of the forces of production were improved and the country's foreign economic relations were expanded and diversified. The increase in industrial production, in agriculture and the other branches of the economy, better efficiency, and the development of prices within normal ranges insured the stability of the country's finances and national currency.

The application of measures worked out by the RCP Central Committee March 1978 Plenum regarding the development of workers' self-management and self-administration in economic units and the participation of the working people in profits gave an impetus to efforts made by working collectives in enterprises to implement the plan provisions, to improve the organizational framework of labor and the overall economic activity, and to manage the national wealth with great responsibility.

The successes recorded in increasing material production and in generally developing the national economy and the policy of rationally channeling the national income toward the development fund and consumption fund insured the further application of the program provisions aimed at improving the material and cultural living standard of our people.

The incomes of all working people have increased and we have proceeded to the second stage of the wage increase; pensions and children's state allowances have increased, people's supplies have been improved and the application of the reduced workweek has been expanded.

The overall development of the national economy in 1979 as shown by main indicators is as follows:

	Achievements 1979	Percentages Compared With Achievements in	
		1978	1975
Overall Industrial Production			
--billion lei	882.9	108.0	147.6
Net Industrial Production			
--billion lei	285.4	109.1	149.4
Labor Productivity in the National Industry--lei (on the basis of the overall production value)	308,973	106.4	135.3
Overall Agricultural Production			
--billion lei	134.3	105.0	127.6
Volume of Domestic Goods Transportation			
--billion tons/kilometer	94.7	103.7	119.7
Total Investments in the National Economy			
--billion lei	206.2	105.1	147.7
Overall Foreign Trade Volume			
--billion foreign currency lei	92.3	119.1	173.8
Sales Turnover in Socialist Trade Units			
--billion lei	198.0	105.8	137.2
Public Services			
--billion lei	39.0	104.6	123.8
Average Number of Working Personnel			
--thousands	7,183	103.3	114.0
National Income			
--billion lei	500.1	106.2	138.0
People's Income from Socialist Units			
--billion lei	257.4	105.7	141.1
Average Monthly Income of Working Personnel			
--lei	2,108	104.8	132.2
Increase (Dinamica) in the Real Income of Working Personnel		102.1	124.5
Increase (Dinamica) in the Real Income of the Peasantry for Work Performed in Agricultural Production Cooperatives and Private Farms--per active person		103.1	128.7
Expenditure for Sociocultural Events from the State Budget			
--billion lei	64.9	103.7	127.4

The important increases recorded in the main socioeconomic development indicators were coupled with improvements in the qualitative aspect of the economic activity; national economic resources were better used, material expenditure was cut down and labor productivity improved.

In the process of the plan fulfillment there were also certain difficulties which led to delays and lags in a number of sectors of activity. The 1979 plan provisions, which also included additional tasks, were not completely implemented as regards industrial and agricultural production and investments. The negative phenomena linked to the development of the economic, oil and financial crises at a world level have had a number of repercussions also in the production of certain branches of our national economy and in the implementation of the foreign trade plan provisions.

The 1979 results in branches and sectors of activity are as follows:

I. Industry

The development of industry was characterized by the intensified process of renovating and modernizing production, by diversifying and improving product quality and by making better use of energy, raw and other materials, thus insuring an increased net production and meeting the needs of the national economy to a better extent.

In 1979 the net industrial production totaled 285.4 billion lei, that is 24 billion lei more than in 1978. Due to the general application of the economic-financial mechanism, industrial units were able to intensify their efforts aimed at improving product quality and at raising the efficiency of the production process and to place greater stress on increasing net production compared with overall production. In 1979 net production increased 9.1 percent compared with the 8 percent recorded in the overall production. The increase in the overall industrial production recorded compared with 1975 exceeds the overall production of 1965 1.5 times over.

We continued to primarily develop those branches and sub-branches of the industry which play a decisive role in supplying the economy and in promoting technical progress. Both machine building and chemistry increased their share in the overall industry from 39.1 percent in 1975 to 42.7 percent in 1979.

In the main branches the dynamics of the overall industrial production is as follows:

	1979 Percentages Compared	
	With Achievements in 1978	1975
Industry--total	108.0	147.6
Electrical and Thermal Power	101.8	123.2
Fuel	100.6	118.8
Ferrous Metallurgy	108.0	151.6
Nonferrous Metallurgy	103.7	124.4
Machine Building and Metal Processing	111.7	165.1
Chemistry	101.0	147.1
Construction Materials	112.8	175.3
Wood Exploitation and Processing	104.4	128.7
Light Industry	108.1	146.2
Food Industry	107.7	132.1

From the territorial viewpoint, in the 1976-1979 period higher average growth rates in the overall industrial production were achieved in 26 counties, especially in Bistrita-Nasaud (19.6 percent), Salaj (18.0 percent), Buzau (17.0 percent), Tulcea (16.9 percent), Vilcea (16.7 percent), Botosani (16.5 percent), Covasna (15.7 percent) and Vaslui (15.5 percent). In 1979 some 30 counties each recorded an overall output of more than 10 billion lei compared with the 21 counties in 1975.

The achievements in the case of the main industrial products are as follows:

	Achievements 1979	Percentages Compared With Achievements in	
		1978	1975
Electrical Power--million kwh	64,905	101.0	120.8
Net Coal--thousand tons	32,764	112.0	120.9
Extracted Crude Oil--thousand tons	12,323	89.8	84.5
Extracted Methane Gas--million cubic meters	27,189	93.8	100.7
Steel--thousand tons	12,909	109.6	135.2
Primary Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys--thousand tons	217	101.9	106.4
Electrical Engines of 0.25 kw and stronger--mw	9,323	108.3	143.0
Electronic and Electrical Means of Automation--million lei	4,626	132.3	264.6
Electronic Computers--million lei	2,912	127.8	293.9
Fine Mechanics and Optical Products--million lei	6,214	118.5	185.0
Metal Cutting and Plastic Shaping Machine-Tools--million lei	7,031	127.7	200.1
Industrial Technological Machines and Installations--thousand tons	695	118.0	174.7
Tractors--units	62,494	95.1	125.0
Trucks, Tractors and Dump Trucks--units	33,880	100.0	94.2
Passenger Cars--units	67,301	92.4	121.2
Electric and Diesel Locomotives for Trunk Lines--units	286	104.4	85.6
Ocean-Going Vessels for Goods Transportation--thousand dwt	476	161.4	169.4
River and Lake Vessels--total units	92	104.5	204.4
Chemical Fertilizers (equivalent of 100 percent active substance)--thousand tons	2,522	102.5	145.9
Basic Macromolecular Products (equivalent of 100 percent active substance)--thousand tons	516	93.5	148.8
Synthetic Rubber--thousand tons	149	100.9	150.4
Tires for Cars, Tractors and Planets--thousand units	4,641	101.0	125.3
Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Yarns--thousand tons	196	99.4	123.7
Cement (equivalent of 80 percent clinker)--thousand tons	15,598	106.2	129.8
Fiberboards and Particleboards--thousand tons	1,024	101.5	124.0
Wooden Furniture--million lei	13,192	108.6	139.0
Cellulose and Semicellulose--thousand tons	624	101.6	108.5
Paper, Cardboard and Pasteboard--thousand tons	819	103.1	126.2
Electrical Home Appliances--million lei	2,346	113.7	183.2

Refrigerators			
--thousand units	321	110.7	158.9
Electrical Washing Machines			
--thousand units	294	108.9	165.2
Radio Receivers --			
--thousand units	757	114.0	106.3
Television Sets			
--thousand units	574	111.2	112.1
Drugs			
--million lei	3,843	107.2	170.3
Glassware			
--million lei	1,146	113.4	176.6
Textiles			
--million square meters	1,088	100.6	125.6
Knitwear			
--million units	321	10.7	157.4
Textile Clothing			
--million lei	28,919	107.3	135.5
Footwear			
--million pair	104	104.9	120.3
Slaughtered Meat			
--thousand tons	1,011	117.1	141.6
Drinking Milk (including 2.5 percent- fat powdered milk)			
--thousand hectoliters	7,440	98.1	113.2
Butter			
--thousand tons	40	90.5	121.3
Cheese			
--thousand tons	127	103.2	132.2
Edible Oil			
--thousand tons	375	110.0	116.8
Sugar			
--thousand tons	525	94.6	101.7
Canned Vegetables and Fruit (including tomato paste)			
--thousand tons	558	98.4	122.6
Crude Wine			
--thousand hectoliters	8,964	117.4	123.3
Beer			
--thousand hectoliters	1,842	109.6	132.1

Despite the positive results recorded in 1979, the plan provisions for certain products were not completely fulfilled especially because of certain unjustified breaks in the operation of installations, delays in the commissioning of new production capacities, the non-fulfillment of planned parameters and because of incomplete operation of machines and installations in certain industrial enterprises and shortcomings in technical-material supplies and in organizing the production process and work.

In 1979 labor productivity in the national industry increased 6.4 percent over 1978, thus insuring more than 85 percent of the overall increase in the gross industrial production.

In 1979 the level of production expenditure per 1,000 lei commodity output in the national industry was 8.2 lei lower than the preceding year. Thus we were able to save 5.7 billion lei in the overall production. In the case of material expenditure the reduction amounted to 5.6 lei [per 1,000 lei commodity output] thus saving 3.9 billion lei. Compared with 1975, total expenditures per 1,000 lei commodity output were cut by more than 60 lei. However, a number of enterprises used more raw and other materials than envisaged in the plan, while others did not fulfill their tasks of recovering and capitalizing on reusable material resources, thus influencing supplies, costs and production profitability in a negative manner.

II. Agriculture and Forestry

Important achievements have been recorded in agriculture in developing and modernizing the material-technical basis and in introducing modern technology into vegetable and animal production, thus contributing to production increases. Thus we were able to insure better supplies of agricultural and foodstuffs for the people and to meet the need for agricultural raw materials by the national economy. The further improvement of the organizational framework and the uniform management of agriculture and the creation of the joint agroindustrial state and cooperative councils have insured a favorable and better framework for developing this branch.

In 1979 agriculture received 14,482 tractors, 2,622 self-propelled combines for grain harvesting and other agricultural machines. At the end of 1979 agriculture had some 140,000 tractors available, that is over 20,000 more tractors than in 1975; the number of self-propelled combines for grain harvesting totaled 34,400 compared with 17,900 in 1975. In 1979 irrigation work was carried out on 198,000 hectares of land and drainage work on 45,200 hectares. Soil erosion was prevented on 186,600 hectares; socialist agricultural units received 1,431,000 tons of chemical fertilizers (equivalent of 100 percent active substance).

The overall agricultural production value recorded in 1979 totaled more than 134 billion lei, that is 5 percent more than in the preceding year; the average annual agricultural production value in the 1976-1979 period was some 26 percent higher than the annual average of the 1971-75 5-year plan.

The 1979 vegetable production of main crops compared with preceding years is as follows:

	Achievements 1979	Differences (plus or minus) in 1979 Compared With Achievements (thou. tons)	
		1978	Annual Average 1971-75
Grain--total:	19,281	plus 306	plus 4,467
--Wheat and Rye	4,724	minus 1,576	minus 726
--Corn	12,400	plus 2,147	plus 4,044
--Barley and Two-Row Barley	2,037	minus 270	plus 1,192
Sugar Beet	6,008	plus 164	plus 1,250
Sunflower	889	plus 73	plus 128
Soybeans	376	plus 146	plus 155
Hemp and Flax for Fibers	236	minus 46	plus 27
Fall Potatoes	4,134	plus 178	plus 1,210
Vegetables--total	3,500	minus 162	plus 824
Fruit	1,796	plus 480	plus 699
Grapes	1,486	plus 165	plus 284

The output recorded in the 1976-79 period is higher than in the preceding 5-year plan; the annual average was some 4.4 million tons grains; 1.5 million tons sugar beet; 820 million tons vegetables--total--and 630,000 tons fruit and grapes.

For the overall agriculture, the 1979 average output per hectare totaled 2,204 kilograms wheat and rye, 3,715 kilograms corn (grain), 2,641 kilograms barley and two-row barley, 23,203 kilograms sugar beet, 1,711 kilograms sunflower and 16,084 kilograms fall potatoes.

According to statistics, on 3 January 1980 our livestock was as follows:

	Existing Number on 3 Jan 1980	Increases Compared With Existing Number (thou. head) on:	
		3 Jan 1979	3 Jan 1976
Cattle--total	6,513.4	2.8	387.3
--Cows and Heifers	3,188.4	2.8	160.1
Pigs--total	10,899.3	562.7	2,086.0
--Sows	991.3	37.1	170.0
Sheep and Goats--total	16,194.7	169.9	1,884.4

Compared with 1975, significant increases were recorded in 1979 for meat, cow milk, eggs and wool.

The 1979 vegetable and animal production did not match the level of the plan provisions because of certain shortcomings in the organization of the production process and of labor, in making use of agricultural land and irrigated areas, of tractors and the other agricultural machines and equipment and because of shortcomings in insuring the fodder base for animals.

In forestry, afforestation and reforestation work was carried out on 55,000 hectares of the forest stock; the share of resinous species was 60.8 percent of the total volume of afforestation in the forest stock, while valuable indigenous species represented 28.9 percent. An area encompassing 7,339 hectares of land which did not belong to the forest stock was improved through afforestation.

In the field of water administration, reservoirs with a volume of 122 million cubic meters were commissioned and water course rectification and bank consolidation work was carried out against flooding.

III. Transportation and Telecommunications

General transport means received 153 diesel and electric locomotives; 6,086 freight cars in the equivalent of 4 axles [in echivalen 4 osii], freight vehicles with a capacity of 43,601 tons, passenger buses with a total of 92,200 seats, maritime vessels with a total capacity of 333,400 dwt, 5 river tugboats and pusher tugs and 42 nonpropelled river vessels with a capacity of 67,500 tons. A portion of 156 kilometers of electric railroad line was commissioned, the length of which will total 2,202 kilometers by the end of 1979. [as published] Roads totaling 163 kilometers were modernized and light asphalt coating was applied on 1,412 kilometers.

The results of domestic freight and passenger transportation with general transport means in 1979 are as follows:

	Achievements in 1979	Percentages Compared With Achievements:	
		1978	1975
Freight Transportation	94.7	103.7	119.7
--billion ton/km			
Passenger Transportation	48.8	104.1	112.7
--billion passengers/km			

In the transportation activity there were certain periods with a number of shortcomings in insuring the necessary transportation means in time and in utilizing them, thus exerting a negative influence on the production process and on traffic.

Postal services and telecommunications developed due to the expansion of the interurban automatic telephone system to a further 30 localities and due to the fact that automatic telephone exchanges were supplied with an additional 152,800 lines. In 1979 the value of the postal and telecommunication activity volume totaled 5.3 billion lei, that is 6.8 percent higher than in the preceding year and 1.4 percent higher than envisaged in the plan.

IV. Investments

The investment program implemented in 1979 made it possible to further increase the productive potential of the branches of the national economy and primarily to insure the expansion of our own raw material and energy basis, to finish certain large industrial, agricultural and transportation projects and to expand the material basis of the socio-cultural activity by applying the party's policy regarding the smooth distribution of the forces of production throughout the country and to raise the standard of the less-developed counties.

Total investments in the economy amounted to 206.2 billion lei, that is 5.1 percent higher than in 1978, of which investments from the state fund totaled 193.6 billion lei, thus representing 93.9 percent of the sum total. During the 4 years of the current 5-year plan, investments of more than 723 billion lei were achieved, thus exceeding the investments volume of the first four 5-year plans. Despite this, the 1979 investment plan was not completely fulfilled regarding a number of important economic and social projects, including housing; lags in deadlines were recorded because of shortcomings in preparing and executing investments, in insuring equipment and materials and in organizing and carrying out construction work on construction sites.

From a territorial viewpoint, higher investment growth rates were recorded in 1979, especially in such counties as Covasna, Bistrita-Nasaud, Vaslui, Salaj, Dolj, Mehedinti, Tulcea, Vrancea, Suceava, Ialomita, Alba, Botosani, Braila and Bihor.

Some 761 main industrial and animal-breeding production capacities were completely or partially commissioned in 1979. New industrial units were commissioned as follows: the Motru hydropower central within the hydrotechnical complex of Cerna-Motru and Strejesti on the River Olt; the first production capacity at the Midia petrochemical combine; the Tasca cement factory; the Strehaia enterprise for industrial steel reinforcements [de armaturi industriale din otel]; the Marghita machine-tools enterprise; the Focsani enameled pottery factory; the Bistrita factories for air-hydraulic equipment and tools and facilities; the Birlad spinning mill and cotton linters weaving mill; the Urlati spinning mill for worsted cotton; the Tirgu Lapus spinning mill for cotton carded fiber [fire tip bumbac cardat]; the Tirgu Mures silk weaving mill; the Motru and Negresti-Oas woolen knitwear enterprises; the Cimpeni knitwear enterprise;

the Bucharest enterprise for fiberglass yarn and cloth; and the Baia Mare crockery factory. At the same time, new production capacities were put into operation at numerous existing enterprises for the production of lignite, pit coal, heavy equipment, trucks, chemical equipment, pig-iron and steel industrial reinforcements [armaturi industriale], prefabricated concrete items, furniture, cloth, garments and foodstuffs. The first section of the Bucharest subway was put into operation. Further areas have been irrigated in agriculture in such places as Terasa Hirsova, Ialomita-Calmatui, Nedeia-Macesu, Rasova-Vederoasa and Pecineaga-Turcoaia.

Work continued on such large construction sites as the Iron Gate II hydropower station; the Turceni thermal-power central; the Calarasi iron and steel combine; the Focsani metallurgical enterprise; the combine for the machinebuilding industry in Bistrita; the Giurgiu chemical combine; the Medgigia cement and lime factory; the Danube-Black Sea navigation canal; the South-Agigea port of Constanta, and the Danube bridges at Cernavoda and Fetesti.

Construction of important industrial projects was begun in 1979 on such as: the Leresti-Voinesti hydropower stations on the River Tirgului; Cerna-Belareca-Herculane baths on the river Someșul Mic downstream from Tarnita, on the River Olt in the area of Slatina-Dunare; a hydropower development on the River Siret in the area of Bistrita-Trotus; the Flaminzi spinning mill; the Pelnița and Belcești plastic processing enterprises--in Dolj and Iasi counties respectively; the Panciu cotton knitwear enterprise; the Focsani "electroplast" enterprise; and the furniture and chair factory in Tirgu Neamt.

V. Scientific Research, Technical Development and the Introduction of Technical Progress

The firm application of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution continued in all fields in 1979 as did the improvement of research work in units; and the role of science in promoting technical progress in the economy increased.

In scientific research, in technological development and the introduction of technical progress, efforts were directed toward making better use of raw materials, improving manufacturing technologies, achieving qualitatively better products, intensifying the manufacture of substitutes, improving the structure of production and technology so as to cut down the consumption of raw and other materials, of fuels and electrical power and toward introducing new energy sources into the economic flow. On this basis, we were able to increase our production, cut down imports, and increase profits, labor productivity and exports.

Work in 631 scientific research and technological development projects envisaged in the uniform national plan has been concluded; work continued on 30 basic scientific research projects and the application of research work in the field of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, health and economic sciences has expanded.

Some 2,000 types of highly efficient machines, equipment, apparatus and installations were put into production; they are being manufactured almost completely on the basis of our own devices and have contributed to supplying our industry and the other branches with new and efficient means of production. Some 291 new and improved technologies of particular importance for our national economy have been applied and expanded and 1,000 materials and consumer goods have been insured.

The value of new and updated products introduced into production since the beginning of the current 5-year plan amounts to 37.8 percent of the value of commodity output of the processing industry achieved countrywide in 1979 compared with the envisaged 34.0 percent.

Some 2,751 applications for Romanian patents were recorded in 1979; at the same time, 900 Romanian inventions were introduced into the economy in 1979.

Within the framework of improving the types and standardization norms, such products, solutions and construction designs were selected as would lead to reduced material and energy consumption, to increased quality and competitiveness of products, to an increase in labor productivity and to an optimal use of production capacities. As a result, we were able to achieve an approximate 50-percent reduction in the assortment, types and dimensions [sorto-tipo-dimensiuni] of products and standard designs for construction work having important economic effects.

VI. Foreign Economic Relations

The achievements recorded in developing the national economy, the modernization and improvement of the qualitative level of products, along with the increased requirements for raw materials, machines, equipment and other goods contributed to expanding and developing our foreign economic exchange and to increasing our country's participation in the world economic exchange. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all socialist countries developed; cooperation with CEMA member countries intensified on the basis of the special long-term cooperation programs; economic relations with the developing countries were developed and diversified and trade exchange and scientific-technical cooperation with the developed capitalist countries and all world countries irrespective of social system were expanded.

In 1979 the foreign trade volume achieved totaled 92.3 billion foreign currency lei, that is, 19.1 percent more than in 1978.

Our 1979 exports totaled 43.5 billion foreign currency lei, that is 18.0 percent more than in 1978. The range of exported goods was diversified and the product quality was improved. An important place in our exports is held by highly processed goods such as machines, equipment, transportation means and industrial consumer goods.

Our 1979 imports totaled 48.8 billion foreign currency lei, that is 20.1 percent more than in 1978. We imported raw and other materials, machines, equipment and installations needed by the national economy and certain goods to increase the variety of consumer goods. Owing to the nonfulfillment of certain export provisions and because of increased prices of important imported products, especially crude oil, we recorded a trade balance deficit.

Thirty-one agreements and understandings on technical and economic cooperation were concluded in 1979, of which three were with socialist countries and 21 with developing countries. Romania participated in 165 international fairs and exhibitions. At this time, Romania maintains economic and trade relations with 143 countries.

Within the framework of international tourism 6 million people visited our country in 1979, that is 5.4 percent more than in 1978 and 61.5 percent more than in 1975.

VII. The People's Living Standard

The resolute implementation of the party's socioeconomic development policy and its policy of rationally channeling the national income toward development and consumption has insured an increase in the national wealth and, on this basis, the successful implementation of the program of improving the living standard of all our people to a greater extent.

At the end of 1979 our population totaled 22,135,000 inhabitants, that is 182,000 more people than in the preceding year. Almost half the nation's population live in urban centers at this time.

At the end of 1979 some 10,320,000 people were active in the national economy--69 percent in industry and other nonagricultural branches, compared with 62 percent in 1975. The number of working personnel in enterprises and institutions in 1979 totaled 7,183,000, that is 227,000 more than in 1978 and 883,000 more than in 1975. Women are participating in the socioeconomic activity to a greater degree, thus making an increasingly important contribution to the country's general progress. The total number of working women was more than 37 percent by the end of 1979 and in certain sectors, such as health, education, culture and art, they represent two-thirds of the personnel.

In 1979 the national economy received approximately 400,000 qualified workers from vocational, technical and secondary schools and from short-term training courses and practical activity in enterprises, as well as more than 35,000 engineers, economists, educational cadres, medical staff and other personnel.

Work conditions continued to improve and measures for work protection and safety were taken, as were measures to prevent occupational illnesses and work accidents.

In conformity with the approved program, the branches, units and activities in which the working personnel benefit from a reduced 46-hour workweek increased in number and by the end of 1979 more than 4 million people benefited from this program.

Further action was taken in 1979 to increase even more the direct incomes from work performed. Beginning 1 August 1979 the second stage of the salary increase was applied and more than 2,300,000 people benefited from increased wages by the end of that year. The people received almost 2.5 billion lei in additional income.

Cash income from wages paid to working personnel were 6.2 percent higher than in 1978 and 46.6 percent higher than in 1975. The average monthly wages of the working personnel amounted to 2,108 lei, that is 97 lei more than in 1978 and 513 lei more than in 1975.

The price index of goods and public services for the overall population was 102.5 percent compared with 1978, the increase in fuel and energy prices being compensated for by additional funds obtained by the working people's participation in profits and bonuses.

The increase in the minimum wage and the controlled development of prices insured an increase in the real wages of the working personnel of 2.1 percent compared with 1978 and of 24.5 percent compared with 1975.

The 1979 cash income of the peasantry derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and from sales of agricultural products through socialist units were 2.6 percent higher than in 1978 and 26.9 percent higher than in 1975.

The peasantry's real incomes derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and on their own farms--calculated per active person--were 3.1 percent higher in 1979 than in the preceding year and 28.7 percent higher than in 1975.

Along with the increase in incomes derived from work performed, the people benefitted to a great extent from incomes from social funds. Sociocultural expenditures financed by the state budget in 1979 totaled 64.9 billion lei, that is 3.7 percent more than in the preceding year, meaning an average of 2,934 lei per capita, compared with 2,864 lei in 1978 and 2,397 lei in 1975. Thus the necessary funds for pensions, allowances and children's allowances and for the development and modernization of education and for health and other activities were insured. Beginning 1 March 1979 children's state allowances were increased by 10 lei monthly for each child, the necessary funds being insured by a cutback in military expenditures of 500 million lei. Beginning 1 October 1979 the second stage of the increase in children's state allowances was applied, with 4.5 million children benefitting from it.

In 1979 the second stage of the increase in pensions envisaged for the current 5-year plan was concluded; state social security pensions averaged an increase of 11.5 percent in 1979. The average pension of people retiring in 1979 after completing their stipulated period of work totaled 1,484 lei monthly compared with 1,416 lei in the preceding year and 1,205 lei in 1975.

The pensions for work performed and for the age limit of members of agricultural production cooperatives increased on an average by 27.7 percent compared with 1975.

As a result of all these measures, the people's total real incomes, which include both incomes derived from work and incomes from social funds, recorded a 3.1 percent increase compared with 1978 and a 29.2 percent increase compared with 1975.

In 1979 the people's supplies were insured on the basis of the program regarding the production and sale to the people of consumer goods in the 1976-80 period and on the basis of the program for improving the living standard in the 1976-80 period. Along with the increase in the people's incomes, the range of goods and of public services were diversified. Trade units were better supplied with goods and the commodity stock was more rationally distributed in the various areas of the country.

Retail sales of goods through socialist trade units totaled 198.0 billion lei, that is 5.8 percent more (in terms of comparable prices) than in the preceding year and 37.2 percent more than in 1975.

In the case of main products, the level and dynamics of retail sales through socialist trade units are as follows:

	Achievements 1979	Percentage Compared With Achievements:	
		1978	1975
Meat and Meat Products (equivalent slaughter meat)			
--thousand tons	774.3	111.3	147.4
Edible Oil			
--thousand tons	192.4	106.1	127.7
Milk, Fresh Milk Products and Powdered Milk (3.5 percent fat)			
--thousand hectoliters	10,085.9	103.6	134.9
Cheese			
--thousand tons	105.7	101.0	131.6
Butter			
--thousand tons	27.6	106.2	132.9

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ROMANIA

Eggs			
--million units	1,637.4	110.00	124.5
Fish			
--thousand tons	59.8	94.9	105.0
Sugar			
--thousand tons	410.9	107.1	135.8
Sugar Products			
--thousand tons	146.0	111.8	161.0
Fresh Vegetables			
--thousand tons	790.0	101.8	115.7
Potatoes			
--thousand tons	543.9	98.3	114.7
Fresh Fruit			
--thousand tons	211.4	102.4	120.9
Table Grapes			
--thousand tons	80.3	115.8	155.0
Beer			
--thousand hectoliters	9,240.4	112.6	127.7
Cotton Fabric			
--million lei	3,792.0	96.7	105.1
Woolen Fabric			
--million lei	3,990.7	104.9	134.8
Garments			
--million lei	15,018.7	105.3	145.7
Knitwear			
--million lei	9,912.1	108.3	157.6
Footwear			
--million lei	7,646.6	102.8	131.4
Refrigerators			
--thousand units	386.8	97.9	148.6
Television Sets			
--thousand units	424.9	85.9	107.4
Radio Receivers			
--thousand units	500.1	109.7	125.2
Washing Machines			
--thousand units	252.0	110.2	168.8
Furniture			
--million lei	7,596.0	108.3	153.2
Automobiles			
--thousand units	70.5	96.5	154.8
Vacuum Cleaners			
--thousand units	132.2	105.8	174.4
Sewing Machines			
--thousand units	100.2	106.3	118.6
Bicycles			
--thousand units	283.3	97.7	132.8
Motor Bicycles			
--thousand units	14.8	97.1	127.9
Home Appliances			
--million lei	2,466.5	109.4	166.1
Household Appliances			
--million lei	2,191.1	105.1	138.3
Chemical Items			
--million lei	2,322.0	105.4	133.7

The trade units and public services network was expanded and diversified, thus meeting the requirements of localities for such units and services to a better extent, especially the requirements of workers centers and rural localities. This enabled us to improve our trade activity and public services compared with former years. At the end of 1979 some 78,000 permanent trade and public catering units were operating, occupying a usable trade area of 7.8 million square meters.

The volume of public services rendered to the people by socialist units recorded (in terms of comparable tariffs) an increase of 4.6 percent compared with 1978 and of 23.8 percent compared with 1975, greater increases being recorded in mail service and telecommunications, repair and maintenance of transportation means and household items and in made-to-order footwear.

Some 191.1 thousand dwellings were commissioned, of which 178.8 thousand were built from state funds and those of public and cooperative organizations and 12.3 thousand from the people's own funds. Boarding houses for single people were built to accommodate more than 23,000 people. In the case of dwellings built from state funds, more than 57,000 apartments were sold to the people.

Along with improving housing conditions, the urban technical amenities increased and some 350 kilometers were added to town water networks and some 325 kilometers to the sewage system; almost 1,800 vehicles were added to the number of public transportation means.

In 1979, education continued to improve; a modern educational system was designed that was closely linked with the production process and with research work, thus insuring qualified cadres for all fields of socioeconomic activity.

The material basis for the education of all levels developed through the commissioning of 1,521 classrooms, 40 gymnasiums and 9,075 places in boardinghouses for primary secondary, lyceum and professional education, 8,710 places in kindergartens, 19,594 square meters of new study area for higher education and 2,929 places in student hostels.

The people engaged in education of all levels in the 1979-80 school year totaled almost 5.6 million, that is 25.4 percent of the overall population in our country; nurseries recorded 912,000 children (76.8 percent of the children aged 3-5); 3,289,000 pupils are attending primary and secondary education, 1,030,000 pupils are attending lyceums, 169,000 vocational schools and schools for foremen and 193,000 students are in higher education.

The material basis of culture and art continued to develop by insuring better conditions for the activity in this field: The movie industry and television made 31 full-length movies and 8 short-length movies, 273 documentary and scientific movies and 47 cartoon films; the state publishing houses issued books and booklets in more than 80 million copies, printed newspapers and magazines with an annual circulation of more than 1,500 million copies, of which more than 130 million copies were in the languages of the cohabiting nationalities. Licenses for radio and radio-relay points totaled 3.2 million, while television licenses totaled almost 3.6 million, that is 145 licenses per 1,000 inhabitants.

In the field of public health, further measures were taken to equip and modernize hospitals and to make better use of physicians and medical personnel. In 1979 the hospital capacity increased by 1,839 beds; 2 emergency-care stations were commissioned as well as 53 health centers and dental centers. At the end of last year 38.1 thousand physicians were active in this sector, of whom 6.8 thousand were dentists and 131.4 thousand were medical cadres, that is one physician for 579 inhabitants compared with one physician for 624 inhabitants in 1975. The health condition of all our people has improved and the number of days of sick-leave has decreased. The average age of old people has reached 70.

Our tourist activity has developed and improved and further hotels have been commissioned while others have been modernized and tourist services have been diversified.

In 1979 some 221.3 thousand places were made available for tourists in tourist hotels, recreational facilities and health resorts from which 11.1 million people benefited.

The achievements in the field of material production and in increasing the economy efficiency have insured the overall financial balance of the national economy, the balanced closing of the state budget and the further preservation of a healthy monetary circulation and increases in savings made by our people through savings banks.

In 1979--despite the difficulties in economic activity, and also in the international economic situation, new and important results were achieved in increasing and modernizing the technical-material basis, in the dynamic development of the national economy, in improving the organizational framework and leadership of our society, in improving education, expanding science, culture and art and in improving the material and cultural living standard of all our people.

These results emphasize the capability of the workers class, the peasantry and intelligentsia and of all our working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all our people, who, in close unity with the party, are firmly and forcefully acting to achieve our socialist society's constant progress.

The implementation of the targets envisaged for 1980--the last year of the current 5-year plan--requires intensive activity on the part of all working people to eliminate lags and to smoothly and completely fulfill the item-specified production plan and to achieve the net production in each productive unit.

The fulfillment of the production tasks requires a more intensive use of existing production capacities. Firm measures are needed to thoroughly and properly organize the maintenance and repair of machines, equipment and installations, to insure spare parts, including the reconditioning of used parts and improving the professional training of workers and technical personnel, so that all fixed assets in our economic units may operate continuously and at maximum parameters.

Greater efforts are also needed to properly prepare and carry out investments, thus insuring that work is completed in a shorter time, that technical means and material and labor resources are concentrated on those projects that are scheduled to be put into operation in 1980 or in the first part of 1981, that the phenomenon of dispersing our labor force on an excessive number of worksites is eliminated and that approval for the inception of new investment projects is given only after the necessary conditions for their smooth execution are created.

Special measures must be taken to rationally and economically use raw materials, to recover and make use of all reusable material resources, to see to the strict observance of consumption norms and of the utilization indexes of raw and other materials and to intensify the standardization of products. Taking into consideration high prices and current crude oil supply situation at a world level, it is necessary for us to insure the complete fulfillment of the production tasks in the fuel and energy industry, the implementation of the program for using new energy sources and a considerable reduction in the consumption of oil products.

All enterprises must take firm action to rationally use their personnel and to concentrate their labor force primarily in productive sectors, to improve the organizational framework of production and labor, strengthen discipline and increase labor productivity to a greater extent, to cut down costs and increase profits and profitability.

A decisive target is the improvement of product quality by increasing technical performance in keeping with the domestic and foreign market requirements and by insuring a more exacting technical control of product quality in all stages of the production process.

The joint agroindustrial councils and all agricultural units must insure that advanced technologies and labor organization methods are applied and that strict order is introduced in carrying out good-quality agricultural work on schedule, thus insuring better vegetable and animal production.

It is necessary that the overall economy increases its responsibility for fulfilling the plan tasks, that the new financial-economic mechanism is firmly applied, as well as the principles of workers' self-management and self-administration, and that materials and funds entrusted to each working collective by society are properly managed.

A primary task for all economic units is the task to fully insure the production designed for export in conformity with contracts concluded and, at the same time, see that our goods are sold for higher prices in keeping with the development of prices in the international market. It is also necessary to constantly reduce imports and other foreign currency expenditures by more extensively using domestic resources and by spending our funds with the maximum economy, so that we are able to achieve an even balance of payments.

The implementation of the 1980 plan provisions and those of the overall 5-year plan on the basis of achieving a new quality in our industrial, agricultural, transportation, scientific activities and in the other sectors of the socioeconomic life insures a lasting basis for the future 5-year plan, for raising our fatherland onto new levels of civilization and progress, for successfully implementing the historical decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and the great program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of Romania's advance toward communism.

[Signed] Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development; State Planning Committee; Central Statistics Directorate.

PROGRESS IN ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS NOTED

AU081020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/2/1980--Over 2,220 km railways have been electrified in Romania, including two mainlines connecting the country to the international traffic--one Bucharest-Constanta and the other Bucharest-Timisoara-Arad-Curtici. In 1980 the electrified railway network will be extended by another 500 km.

As reported by the relevant department, the first mainline will be electrified in Moldavia in the 1980-81 period, covering 206 km between Adjud, Bacau and Suceava. The Brasov-Telus line (229 km) and the Buzau-Galati line (131 km) will also be electrified. Over 350 km of these lines will be electrified this year and the remainder next year.

TITO SHOWS SIGNS OF 'HEART WEAKNESS'; KIDNEY PROBLEMS PERSIST

AU111853 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1846 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Announcement on President Tito's State of Health]

[Text] Ljubljana--Difficulties connected with kidney functions continue to be present in the treatment of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The treatment is made difficult because of certain signs of heart weakness. Necessary medical measures are being taken.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

DRAGOSAVAC, CEAUSESCU DISCUSS BILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU111710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 February [date as published], TANJUG--Yesterday [as published] in Bucharest Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania.

Yesterday Dr Dragosavac arrived on a short work and friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The following participated in the talks: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and Dumitru Turcus, assistant head of the Section for Foreign Relations, on the Romanian side, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Trajko Trajkovski, chief of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Trifun Nikolic, Yugoslav ambassador to Romania, on the Yugoslav side.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac conveyed greetings to President Ceausescu from President Josip Broz Tito and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and at the same time expressed gratitude for the interest and best wishes for as speedy recovery of Comrade Tito as possible, as expressed by the Romanian president in his telegrams.

President Ceausescu requested Dusan Dragosavac convey to President Tito his expression of friendship and his best wishes for good health and to the Yugoslav leadership his cordial greetings and wishes for further successes in work.

A successful development of friendly relations, cooperation and neighborliness between the two countries and parties was pointed out with satisfaction during the talks that were held in a cordial comradely atmosphere. It was noted that these relations are developing in the spirit of the meetings and talks between comrades Tito and Ceausescu and a desire was expressed for the further advancement and enrichment of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and between the LCY and the RCP in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and peace and socialism.

It was appraised during the talks that lately the international relations have deteriorated, something that is endangering peace and security in the world. The need was also stressed for all countries to intensify their efforts to reduce tension in the international relations and to solve all disputes between states peacefully and through negotiations, as was also the need for taking actions for the continuation of detente on the basis of strict respect, in the relations between all countries, for the principles of independence, national sovereignty, noninterference and renunciation of the use of force and threats of force, and for an immediate cessation of the arms race.

The determination of Yugoslavia and Romania to resolutely strive for security and cooperation in Europe was emphasized and, in this context, the need for an integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and for thorough preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting to insure that it will provide a new encouragement to cooperation between the CSCE participant states and lead to practical measures of military disengagement and disarmament, was also stressed. It was agreed that the settlement of the complex problems, which lead to confrontations in the world, imposes the need for a democratization of international relations and the participation in international relations, on the basis of equality, of all states, especially the nonaligned and developing countries and small and medium-size countries which represent a majority of mankind and are directly interested in the policy of independence, cooperation and peace.

An increasingly more important role of the nonaligned movement in asserting the policy of independence, respect for the right of peoples to their free development and constructive settlement of international problems was emphasized in this connection. The importance of strengthening the nonaligned movement on the basis of its original principles and aims was also mutually stressed.

The aspiration of Yugoslavia and Romania to further continue to cooperate as closely as possible in the international field with the aim of contributing with concrete actions toward creating an atmosphere of relaxation of tension, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, was once again confirmed in the talks.

Emphasis was placed on the readiness of the LCY and the RCP to contribute to strengthening the cooperation and solidarity of communist and workers parties, of all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the struggle for peace, cooperation on the basis of equality and for social progress on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and the responsibility of each party to its own workers class and people, something that represents the only lasting basis for this cooperation.

PESIC, MALTSEV BEGIN TALKS IN MOSCOW 11 FEBRUARY

LD112154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1749 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--Consultations between Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Viktor Maltsev, first deputy Soviet minister of foreign affairs, begin today in Moscow. These are the consultations which, in keeping with the practice established over many years, are carried out between senior officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Milorad Pesic arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of Viktor Maltsev. Current international issues were discussed during the meeting today, at which both sides set out their views. On the Yugoslav side the talks were also attended by Marko Orlandic, the SFRY ambassador to the USSR; and Milutin Civic, special adviser in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

FORMER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GENERAL GOSNJAK DIES IN BELGRADE

LD090820 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ivan Gosnjak, people's hero, army general and member of the Council of the Federation, died at the military academy hospital in Belgrade last night.

MINIC ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT'S ROLE, BLOC RIVALRIES, TENSION

LD111318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 11 (TANJUG)--The non-aligned movement and all of the international community are at present facing the outstandingly important task of overcoming the very tense international situation. Particularly important in this is the reaching of an international agreement on preventing military intervention, the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

This was stated by League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member and Federal Committee for International Relations President Milos Minic in a several-hour talk with TANJUG editors. Minic said the cited activities would correspond to the mood of the "widest ranks of all peoples, the broadest world public, the vast majority of governments of non-aligned and other countries".

Minic said that Yugoslavia is always ready for such engagement in keeping with its consistent foreign policy and adherence to the authentic principles of non-alignment. "President Tito has been and still is the main inspirer, creator and realizer of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and we hope he will remain so, for a long time yet", Minic said.

Minic assessed the role of the non-aligned movement in overcoming the aggravated international situation as essential, stressing the moral and political force of non-alignment. He urged for the drafting of a document in the United Nations on non-intervention, non-use of force and non-interference in internal affairs in relations with other countries. Minic recalled the certain differences among non-aligned countries which were made evident in Havana, including essential differences such as those concerning the Kampuchea problem, and added that they continue to exist after Havana.

In his opinion, this is why the nonaligned movement has not acted more effectively since the Havana non-aligned summit conference. However, Minic asserted that the majority of the non-aligned nations has in all so-far actions consistently stood for the principle of non-intervention and non-interference, and this came to view in recent U.N. debates as well, "although some non-aligned countries were reserved."

Minic expressed his belief that there are favorable possibilities for the activity of the non-aligned movement under democratic conditions, "since today it is unfeasible that the non-aligned movement be turned into some instrument with which to manipulate".

On drawing attention to earlier expectations that detente will develop favorably, Minic enumerated several developments which have worsened the international situation of late. He voiced his evaluation that "rivalry, competition and struggle between big powers and blocs for the spheres of interest has basically caused this".

The worsening of the international situation is a burden to us in Yugoslavia, Minic said, coming out in favor of detente as the only alternative to a world catastrophe. Minic highly evaluated the importance of the non-aligned countries for overcoming the world's division into blocs and said that Yugoslavia too, acts as part of this policy "not out of opportunism, pragmatism or narrow national interests but out of steady effort to see the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace, security and equal cooperation in the world consolidated".

Yugoslavia sets out its stands as a matter of principle. Thus its friendship with other countries does not bind it to take stands opposed to the original principles of the policy of non-alignment and the principled policy it leads, he emphasized.

This high-ranking Yugoslav official and Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs for several years came out in favor of activating the non-aligned "in all directions, regardless of the existence of differences and nuances in viewing some aspects of the international situation or individual international problems".

Minic said that, right now, the non-aligned are not so active "as the world has become accustomed to seeing them" and, therefore, it is needed to activate the Coordinating Bureau and all coordinators. There lies a specific role of the country which has the position of the chairman of the Non-aligned Coordination Bureau.

Minic favors that the non-aligned movement remains wide embracing as to the number of its members, asserting that the ideas about lessening the number of its nations have existed since the Lusaka non-aligned summit. Also at that time we spoke that quantity was as much important as quality and "I am deeply convinced that any narrowing of the movement would not suit the needs for the development of international relations and the international situation in general".

Evaluating that differences among the non-aligned always exist and are objective, Minic said that the non-aligned movement did not gather countries around the identity of social or political systems and ideologies, and not around the identity of the whole foreign policy and unity around each international question. The movement has been developing on the basis of common interests in new and equal international political and economic relations.

This is why Minic that there lies the very great significance of the moment right now in the present international crisis situation. [sentence as received] He criticized the stand of those who espouse the use of military force and who do not appreciate the moral and political factors in international relations. Opposition to this factor would mean entering a period of the "law of the jungle" and not of international law and international relations based on equality.

In this context Minic assesses the role of the non-aligned countries as indispensable. Despite difficulties, the movement "continues to be in the situation in which it has been during the past few years. Its role today is perhaps even more significant than it was yesterday". Certain non-aligned countries' constraint in stating their stands on international questions, such as Afghanistan for example, and others, is a result of the latest developments on the international scene, Minic sets out. This renders difficult the non-aligned countries' activities, but the aggravated international situation has not thwarted the movement's activities, he said.

Minic said the protagonists of certain actions for resolving international problems have, of late, been groups of non-aligned countries and not the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau or meetings of non-aligned countries. The groups, and not the movement as a whole, have, acted due to the existing differences among the non-aligned. However, the non-aligned countries were unified on some issues, such as that of Zimbabwe.

Minic further recalled that the vast majority of non-aligned countries voted for the resolutions on Afghanistan in the U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly. This means that the complex international situation and the differences among the non-aligned did not thwart the non-aligned movement's activity and that the movement had considerable influence in the seeking of grounds and ways for resolving the Afghan crisis.

Minic set out that differences among the non-aligned on certain issues will remain in future as well and that the non-aligned will, in a new situation, act in a similar manner as they did concerning Afghanistan.

The non-aligned policy, however, will be present in all important world events, even when greater differences appear among the movement members. The movement's strength lies in its action unity which has its effect even when full unity is not achieved. Minic urged for the strengthening of the non-aligned countries' unity "but not unity at any cost, at the cost of sacrificing the basic principles and goals or the violation of the criteria of the policy of non-alignment".

Minic recalled that the Havana summit did not support the tendencies for the one-sided orientation of the movement and activity on questions which satisfy the interests of only one country. This means that the tendency of the movement to become passive when faced with attempts at domination, cannot be allowed.

The problems within the non-aligned movement are aggravated by the intensified competition and sharper bloc rivalry, which has led to the degradation of detente and enormously increased the pressure of big powers and blocs on non-aligned countries. Many non-aligned countries, unfortunately, do not yet have enough strength to resist this in the best possible way and therefore, "for this reason or that, they to a greater or lesser extent make ties and suffer the influence of big powers of both blocs". Minic said that the pressures increase only occasionally, but have always existed--they existed before the Havana summit, during the summit and after.

The blocs have evidently realised that the non-aligned are a force which must be reckoned with and that it is impossible to find constructive solutions to international problems by circumventing the non-aligned movement. This is particularly important at the moment when the interests of the two superpowers have come into conflict. A platform must therefore be sought for checking the dangerous trend. Minic believes that the non-aligned countries must agree on initiatives against the current trend to intensify tensions. The international situation, however, must be regarded as complex, and stress must not only be laid on international economic problems, as some have done.

Minic particularly urged that the present confrontation of blocs and big powers must not be spread to spheres of international relations which should not fall under its influence, such as sports, culture and the like. If this should happen, the world would return to the positions of the 60's when Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir, Sukarno and Nkrumah demanded in a letter to Kennedy and Khrushchev that the headlong rush into a world catastrophe should be stopped.

Minic criticized "the policy of accomplished facts", and said that it must be definitively thrown out of the practice of international relations. Within this context, he spoke about the need for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan as well as about the need for cessation at the same time of any interference by any nation in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. He pointed to the need for searching ways to see this come peacefully by a suitable political solution "so that harder consequences do not emerge". Certain sanctions, measures and counter-measures being taken by some big powers one against other in a strained confrontation and mutual rivalry in individual regions and globally surely do not serve and cannot serve to this, he added.

Minic attached special significance to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, although he said that at this conference and at other forthcoming conferences difficulties can be expected, for "nobody in the world or, to be more precise, an overwhelming majority of countries would not easily pass over the events in Afghanistan or other developments such as a new armament race, large-scale military activities, etc., which aggravate the international situation."

Yugoslavia has a durable policy of friendship with all countries on the well-known principles of independence, equality and noninterference, Minic said. In this relation, he listed relations with the Soviet Union, the U.S. and China, saying that "conflicts among the countries with which we have friendly relations and their confrontation must not influence the development of our good cooperation and friendly relations with each of them. This is a staunch principle of our foreign policy", Minic said.

Minic made mention of the principle from the Tito-Brezhnev declaration, the Tito-Carter declaration which is recognized and appreciated in the Tito-Hua Guofeng talks and also by many other heads of state or government. This is the principle that differences in individual international questions between Yugoslavia and other countries cannot stand in the way of all-round cooperation in those fields in which they have bilateral interests.

"In this sense, our relations with the Soviet Union are also good and based on principles we formulated together in joint documents", Minic said asked about Yugoslav-Soviet relations. He added that "we are striving to maintain and develop relations with the Soviet Union with strict adherence to the principles formulated in the Belgrade and Moscow 1955 and 1956 declarations and all later documents adopted at summit meetings, since these are the basic principles of our relations".

Regarding differences in stands with any country, including the non-aligned, Minic further set out that they sometimes have a certain effect and result in oscillations in the field of political contacts and relations, but that they are overcome by mutual efforts.

Minic assessed Yugoslavia's international position as very stable and further noted that the world is very interested in Yugoslavia playing an active and constructive role in international affairs as it has done so far and in remaining what it is.

Minic recalled that Yugoslavia has during the past few decades a number of times pointed out to the world that "it guards its security with its own forces, that it does not need anyone's patronage and that it will not allow bloc confrontation to break on its back". Minic said this was not just a formal statement and that "we have already proved this and will do so again".

In this connection he said that during President Tito's illness, the unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities on Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy was proved in an impressive manner "and this is the policy of President Tito".

Minic said it was touching for the Yugoslavs to witness the enormous world concern over President Tito and the effects of the illness of a great man who is not only the greatest personality of modern history but also a citizen of the world. Minic assessed this as an indicator of Tito's "enormous respect, prestige and authority, as are created only by history".

In conclusion, Minic said that the system of socialist self-management, federal order based on full national equality and consistent policy of non-alignment make Yugoslavia today stable, firm and united as never before and fully ready to protect itself, its independence and sovereignty. Yugoslavia has problems, he said, like any other country in the world, he added.

"Just now, our country has a lot of economic worries, like nearly all other countries, but I would not exchange Yugoslavia's worries for the worries of some other states", Minic said, emphasizing that Yugoslavia's socio-politic and economic system functions well in everything of major importance, "and this is exceptionally significant".